

AUG 8 1927

# THE ROTARIAN

A Magazine of Service



## Convention Number

The Eighteenth Annual  
Convention of Rotary  
International, at Ostend,  
Belgium, brought to you  
by Special Articles, Inspira-  
tional Addresses and  
Interesting Pictures.

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August, 1927

Twenty-five cents

## The second time

IT'S home, but it isn't perfect. You know more now than when you first hung up those curtains and moved your furniture in. You have lived with those walls, bookcases, radiators, cups and saucers long enough to know their merits and demerits. The kind you would buy the second time, and the kind you wouldn't buy. If you and Sarah could start all over again, you'd profit from that experience. Avoid what has proved unwise—study advertisements, home-furnishing pamphlets—let the potatoes scorch and the lima beans boil dry—just comparing new refrigerators, bath-tubs, patterns of delicate china. You'd want to make sure what you bought this time would please you as much tomorrow as today.

YET day by day you are making that home-place over. "We do need some new curtains." "Hadn't we better get some butter-knives?" The only difference is a gradual instead of a wholesale affording. And by knowing the advertisements you know the future of what you buy. You know by name, for instance, the curtains that won't sag or fade.

*ALL the wisdom that your windows, your electric washer and ironer, the wind, sun, rain would write out for you slowly about those curtains, season by season—you get in one swift reading of the curtain advertisements. Experience usually deals with the past. With advertisements, it deals with the future! You buy the now and the will-be when you buy advertised wares.*

READ the advertisements to know what is advertised—what is certain to satisfy you.



*Reading advertisements prepares you  
for happy, safe choices first times as well as  
second times—every time you buy*



# "I Was Never So Embarrassed!"

Just when I wanted to be so proud of you, you sat there all evening without saying a single word"

"AREN'T you a bit harsh?"  
 "Not in the slightest. Couldn't you think of *anything* to say?"

"No, I couldn't. How was I to get in on that kind of conversation?"

"And what did you expect them to talk about—business?"

"Really, Ja——"

"Oh, I'm so ashamed! I wanted to be proud of you, Ted. You are cleverer and more successful than any man who was at that dinner tonight—but you acted as though you were afraid to open your mouth."

"I was, dear! What do I know about that philosopher they were talking about—what was his name? Nietzsche. I couldn't even follow their conversation, half the time . . ."

"You should read more. It's pitiful! Why, you didn't contribute one idea or opinion all evening. I was never so embarrassed!"

"I'd like to read more, but you know how much time I have!" He helped her into the cab, then turned to her with a smile. "But you made up for both of us tonight, Jane! You were wonderful! How did you ever find out so many things to talk about?"

## Busy People Enjoy This Way of Becoming Well-Informed

Jane glowed, flattered by her husband's praise. "Do you really think I made a good impression on those people, Ted?"

"I should say you did!" he

laughed. "You seemed to know about everything. Well, you have plenty of time to read."

"Is that so!" she retorted. "I have even less time to read than you. I found all that information in Elbert Hubbard's Scrap Book."

"What's that?"

"You must have heard about it. It's quite famous. Now don't tell me you don't know who Elbert Hubbard was! One of America's most versatile men—a writer, craftsman, orator, business man—a many-sided genius. Well, when he was quite young, he started reading the greatest thoughts of the greatest men of all ages. He marked the passages which inspired him most—the *highlights* of literature."

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"It sounds great," he said, as the cab drew up at their door. "Why didn't you tell me about it long ago!"

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thoughts, passages, excerpts, poems, epigrams—selected from the master thinkers of all ages. Selected by *Elbert Hubbard*, himself a master thinker. There is not a commonplace sentence in the entire volume. Only the *best* of a lifetime of discriminating reading has been included.

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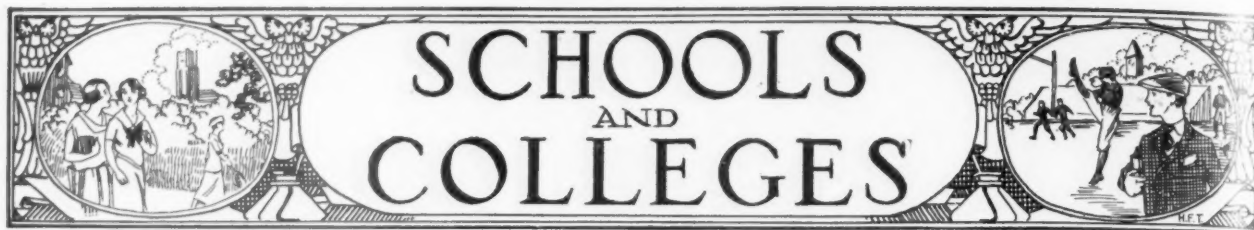
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Nothing you put into a boy or a girl is ever lost. It is like the bread on the waters. It will come back after many days.—*Angelo Patri.*

**THE SELECTION OF A GOOD SCHOOL IS VERY IMPORTANT**



Volume XXXI  
Number 2

# The ROTARIAN

TITLE REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

August  
1927

Official Publication of Rotary International

In this age of rapid travel and quick communication, three thousand miles do not represent a very great distance. And yet in the matter of assembling material and publishing a special number of a magazine in connection with an event that took place three thousand miles from where that magazine is edited and printed, it represents a tremendous task. The assembling of suitable pictures, many of which could not be secured until a considerable time after the Convention, was no small problem in itself. However, we have attempted to cover the Convention at Ostend in a manner that would give the reader a general perspective of that great event from many different angles.

It does not happen to be proper style to dedicate a magazine (even a special number) to some one particular person. Just why such a custom has never been in vogue, we know not; however, if such were proper, there is one Rotarian to whom we would like to pay some little honor by emblazoning his name somewhere in a prominent place on the title page. This Rotarian was not at Ostend. He was prevented from going because his health did not permit. However, because Paul P. Harris, some twenty-two years ago, thought business men might be a little more friendly, he got together a group which was later called the Rotary club. From that little group of four has evolved the world movement epitomized at Ostend.

\* \* \* \*

The frontispiece this month is a picture of H. M. King Albert as he appeared on the platform of the convention hall attended by President Harry Rogers and Dr. Edouard Willems. The presence of Belgium's popular ruler was recognized as the final expression of the cordial welcome which his subjects everywhere extended to Rotarians.

\* \* \* \*

During the second week of August—8th to 11th—the International Council meeting will be held in Chicago. More than sixty district governors, directors of Rotary International, and committee chairmen will gather and discuss Ro-

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Other Features and Department: Editorial Comment (page 26); Among Our Letters (page 48); Pictures of Directors (page 8); Pictures of District Governors (pages 14 and 15.)

tary problems of extension, boys work, community service, and the year's program. This year especial attention will be given to the new set-up of committees—Aims and Objects, Vocational Service, Community Service, and Club Service.

\* \* \* \*

In the July number we printed a letter from A. J. Hutchinson, secretary of the Auckland, New Zealand, Rotary Club, commenting upon a plan of utilizing THE ROTARIAN as the basis of a club program. It appealed to the Rotary Club of Cape Girardeau, Missouri. They tried the plan. Here is a letter from the president which tells the result:

I thought you would be interested to know that we used the July number of THE ROTARIAN last week as the basis of our program. Our decision to do this came from reading the communication on page three from A. J. Hutchinson of the Rotary Club of Auckland, New Zealand.

We had asked all of the Rotarians to bring a copy of the current number of THE ROTARIAN to the club with them; most of them responded.

We had asked four of our members to review briefly three articles or stories appearing in the current number. The President of our local State Teachers College made quite a successful talk in reviewing the article by Thomas Arkle Clark. The other three members that reviewed

articles put quite a lot of initiative into their talks and the program was commented on by everyone as very much of a success.

I thought some other club might wish to use the same plan. About 47 out of 65 members of our club read THE ROTARIAN regularly.

CLYDE D. HARRIS.

"Your representative here."

President, Rotary Club,  
Cape Girardeau, Mo.

\* \* \*

## Who's Who—In This Number

Harry H. Rogers, who completed his year's administration in a blaze of glory at Ostend, was given the decoration of Commander of the Order of the Crown, as a mark of appreciation, by the Belgian government, of the Rotary movement and its establishment in Belgium.

Emerson Gause, managing editor of THE ROTARIAN, is a member of the Rotary Club of Chicago, has attended eight Rotary conventions, has written reports of several of these gatherings.

Roscoe Gilmore Stott, Litt.D., of Franklin, Indiana, is a writer and lecturer. He is a personal friend of Arthur Sapp, and so is well qualified to describe Rotary's chief to other members of the organization.

Charles M. Sheldon, D.D., is a Congregational minister of Topeka, Kansas; contributing editor of the Christian Herald; and author of many books with a religious angle.

T. C. Thomsen, of Aarhus, Denmark, is a former director of Rotary International. His classification in Rotary is "cream and oil separators."

Canon W. Thompson Elliott, of Leeds, England, has been president of the British unit of Rotary and has also been prominent in affairs of the world-wide organization. He served on the convention committee and was a director of Rotary International last year.

Howard Vincent O'Brien is a journalist and advertising man who received his B.A. at Yale; was a founder of the "Art" magazine; and served in the Field Artillery of the A. E. F. His home is in Winnetka, Illinois, although he has been living in Paris during the past summer.

THE ROTARIAN is published monthly at Chicago, Illinois, by Rotary International. Arthur H. Sapp, President; Chesley R. Perry, Secretary; Publications Committee: Directors: Norman B. Black (Chairman), Charles E. White, Marcel Franck, Raymond J. Knoepfel, I. B. Sutton. As its official organ this magazine carries authoritative notices and articles in regard to the activities of Rotary International. In other respects responsibility is not assumed for the opinions expressed by authors. Entered as second class matter, December 30, 1918, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879. Terms of subscription, 25 cents the copy; \$1.50 the year in the U. S., Canada and other countries to which the minimum U. S. Postal rate applies; \$2.00 in other countries.

Chesley R. Perry, Editor and Business Manager; Emerson Gause, Managing Editor; Frank R. Jennings, Advertising Manager; Philip R. Kellar, Asst. Business Manager. Editorial and Advertising Offices: 221 E. Cullerton Street, Chicago, U. S. A. Eastern Advertising Representative: Wells W. Constantine, 7 West 16th Street, New York City. Cincinnati, Ohio: A. Q. Gordon, 28 Pickering Building.



Photo: Antony, Ostend.

**A**LBERT, King of the Belgians, Edouard Willems (left) Governor of the Sixty-first District (Belgium), and International President Harry H. Rogers. The picture was taken just after His Majesty had formally opened the Convention with the speech which appears upon the opposite page.

# Address of King Albert

*In Opening the Eighteenth Annual Convention  
of Rotary International at Ostend, Belgium*

I AM deeply moved by your warm reception and by the heart-felt and eloquent speech of Mr. Harry Rogers, the devoted and distinguished president of Rotary International. Let me express to him my gratitude for the kind words he has addressed to me and especially for his friendliness towards my country, whose people and whose conduct I was glad to hear him praise in so cordial a manner. (Applause.)

Belgium's ambition is to win the esteem and respect of other nations by her devotion to right, her love of justice, her grit, and her sense of progress. (Cheers.)

It gives me a great pleasure to welcome to-day thousands of Rotarians from America, from Great Britain, from countries all over the world. The presence here of so many ladies and the keen interest they take in the matter, is a precious encouragement and will contribute to the success of this humanitarian campaign.

We highly appreciate your coming to Belgian soil to hold your inspiring convention. Ostend is proud to receive you and will do her best to give you a lasting and agreeable remembrance of Belgian hospitality.

Three thousand American citizens crossing the Atlantic—the Atlantic which your fellow-countrymen, Lindbergh and Chamberlain, crossed in some thirty hours—is indeed an important event and proves the strength of Rotarian feeling and co-operative spirit. A Rotarian myself, as your president has kindly remembered—and I think I am alone in the classification to which I belong (laughter)—I know how sound and trustworthy your movement is, and I am sincerely con-

vinced of the increasing influence of your remarkable organization. (Applause.)

The application of the golden rule to personal, business, and community life, stimulates the development of that sense of citizenship so difficult and yet so imperatively essential to cultivate.

A lively and active civic spirit is the root of all good governments.

Rotarian principles are those that make good servants of the State and develop amongst members of a nation and of a society, true friendship—that great need of the world. (Hear, hear.)

To accept the sacrifice of self to one's neighbor, to accept the idea of ethics in trade and in profession, is to be well aware of the responsibilities of a modern citizen.

Groups of individuals, working close together like you do for a common purpose can accomplish wonders.

The great Rotarian ideal, essentially a humanitarian ideal of brotherhood, may have an efficient application in the broad sphere of international relationship. (Cheers.)

Friendliness in international relations can be fostered by friendliness in international trade.

When I see this large gathering of enlightened and patriotic men, I firmly believe in the brilliant success of the Convention opening to-day.

The achievements of the past have been encouraging, the results in the future should be equally beneficial, and I confidently look forward to that future.

I hereby declare the Eighteenth Convention opened.



# A Report of the Year's Work

## Annual Convention Address of the President

By Harry H. Rogers

President of Rotary International

ONE would hardly be human not to be moved by this demonstration. To have the good wishes and respect of so many fine Rotarians and their ladies is the greatest compensation life has to offer.

One year ago at the Denver Convention the voting delegates conferred upon me the greatest honor within their power.

At no time have I been unmindful of the honor conferred or the responsibility assumed.

With what ability and energy I possessed, and with the assistance of a loyal group of co-workers, I proceeded to discharge the duties prescribed by the Constitution, or made necessary by precedent.

In a spirit of humility and with a deep sense of inadequacy in the performance of my duties, I come here at the end of a very happy year of service, to report briefly upon the events of the year, and if time permits to make some suggestions intended for the betterment of Rotary.

It is peculiarly fitting that this Convention should be held in this most beautiful city and in this most interesting and historic country.

For some years we have been stressing the Sixth Object of Rotary, with its ultimate goal—International Peace. What country has stood out more prominently than this, as an advocate of peace? What people are more devoted to its pursuits than this people? So, happy are we to gather here as apostles of good will, fellowship and friendship, to learn more of Rotary in action, and to receive the inspiration which will send us home to our various countries and clubs with a renewed determination to do our utmost to advance the entire program of Rotary.

Six years ago the Convention was held at Edinburgh, Scotland, and when we realize the extent to which Rotary has grown since that time who dares to prophesy what the next few years have in store for us in the matter of extension, especially in Europe?

At Edinburgh there were but seventeen countries in Rotary, with a total of 975 clubs. At that time there were but 35 clubs in the British Isles, and but two on the Continent of Europe. Madrid, Spain, had 12 members, and

AFTER recalling the great expansion of Rotary since the Edinburgh convention, President Rogers said he had felt that "the first five Objects should not be read in a lower tone, but the Sixth should be read with emphasis." Hence in his term of office he had emphasized the international aspect—had thought it the means to an even greater growth than that marked by an increase—in the six years—from 975 to 2600 member clubs.

Paris, France, sixteen. Today, there are 40 countries in Rotary. Now there are 251 clubs in the British Isles, and 73 clubs on the Continent of Europe, with 2,500 Rotarians.

Suffice it to say that if Rotary shall grow on the Continent during the next six years, as it has in the British Isles during the past six, we shall all be happy.

At the outset of the year's work, one of the first things to be done was to organize the Board of Directors and select a Secretary and an Editor for THE ROTARIAN. This was done at Denver before returning to our homes from the last convention.

The committees of Rotary International were then appointed, as provided by law, and in accordance with past practice. This was no easy job and members of the Board and leading Rotarians were consulted in order to make the best possible selection. Only men of outstanding Rotary accomplishment were considered. There was also taken into consideration the success which had been attained in the business or professional world by those considered. We tried to select men the mere mention of whose name would reflect honor upon Rotary. No mediocre or unsuccessful Rotarians were appointed. Geography was also taken into consideration and a sincere effort was made so to constitute the committees that they would be truly International. The committee members from Great Britain and Ireland were recommended by President Sydney

Pascall and from the other countries by the governors or leading Rotarians of said countries.

The next important problem was the building of a program based upon convention action, board precedent, and the Objects of Rotary. A program which could be taken to the individual clubs, stressing the real importance of the Six Objects, and the necessity of bringing home to the individual Rotarians the value of applying the ideal of service, to his "personal, business and community life."

In this effort we had the experience of past years and the advice of committee chairmen and the entire board to guide us. The program as finally agreed upon and submitted, had intertwined throughout something to challenge the interest of every member, if properly presented by those charged with responsibility.

Our next duty was to present the program to the district governors, representatives of Rotary in Britain and Ireland, special commissioners and honorary special commissioners, in such a way that they would appreciate it and be so inspired by it that they would go back to their respective fields of endeavor with the firm resolve to make Rotary effective.

IN presenting the program at the International Council Meeting, your President said: "The program of Rotary has been pretty well outlined by convention and board action, usually based upon committee recommendations and sustained by membership approval. Rotary has so grown and developed that no program would be adequate unless based upon the Six Objects. To hold the attention and intensify the zeal of Rotarians, the progress must be broad enough to challenge the interest of every individual member. An analysis of the Six Objects will furnish program material for every club without regard to size and will furnish food for thought for all without regard to intellectual attainment.

"While the program is built around the Six Objects we would be remiss in our duty this year if we did not call to the attention of the Rotarians of the world the importance of stressing particularly the Sixth Object. We shall



not enclose the first five objects in parenthesis, but shall write the Sixth Object in italics. The first five shall not be read in a lower tone, but the Sixth shall be read with emphasis. Why not? We have increased the membership of our Board so that we have three members from outside the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain and Ireland—one from Mexico, one from Japan, and one from Italy. We have increased our per capita tax one dollar and we are holding our International convention in Ostend next year. Why make the preparation and then fail to take advantage of it to the fullest extent?

"We believe it is particularly fitting that we bring this to your attention that you may carry to the entire Rotary world our high aims and noble purposes—

The advancement of understanding, good will, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary Ideal of Service.

"This is a ringing challenge. The object is advancement. This is a meaningful word. How important is it to advance in education, business, or religion. We are constantly striving to advance. There can be no standing still in Rotary, or anything else. So advancement is the watchword. The advancement of what? Understanding, good will, and international peace.

Oh! that we could understand. If we had understood, think of the wars averted, the lives saved and sorrows banished. Sometimes we do not have the facilities at our command by which we can understand. Sometimes, because of our jealousies and selfishness, we refuse to understand. How often have you found after years of hatred and suspicion that the basis of it all was ill founded and that the friend of a few years could have been the friend of a life-time if we could only have understood.

"Good will is a valuable term in every sense. In many business organizations one of the large items under the column of assets is good will. If we have good will toward our neighbor, our schools, churches, cities, states and nations, how impossible it will be to entertain hatred and jealousy, always poisonous and destructive.

"International peace! Here is the goal, for this point we strive, that our man-power may be used for constructive rather than destructive purposes, that our resources may be utilized for worth-while endeavor. This should be our chief desire.

"A program which has for its purpose advancing or hastening 'understanding, good will and international peace' should be an inspiring one.

"How are these ideas to be advanced? By fellowship. What kind of fellowship? World fellowship. Fellowship

of whom? Business and professional men. No longer shall this work be left alone to kings and congresses, to courts and armies, to threats and diplomacy. All these have failed. We are now trying a new plan. Business and professional men from every nation, who know that without this, all for which they strive will come to naught, are sitting down with their fellows to try to devise a plan which means safety and permanency. They know if they become acquainted, fellowship one with the other and become friends, there should be no desire for anything but peace.

"All else has failed. Here there is a ray of hope. This is not to be done single handed, but unitedly. It is no one man's job. The single-harness days are over. The leading men of all businesses and professions and from all countries must join hands. We cannot be united unless we have a common ideal. This we find in the Rotary motto, "He profits most who serves best." This is true or should be true in a material sense although none of us would put it on that low basis. Your salaries and your incomes are very largely in proportion to the service you render, but the Rotary ideal is something more. It is that within us that makes us know that when we are serving others we are building ourselves. It is the same ideal the Master  
(Continued on page 37)

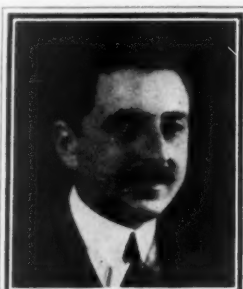


Photo: Wide World.

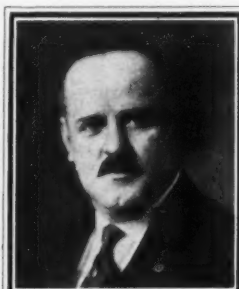
Amid the joy of the three-day fete for Rotarians at Brussels immediately after the convention Rotary International did not forget those who gave their all that Belgium might work out her destiny in freedom. So on the grave of Belgium's "Unknown Soldier" there lies another wreath, placed there on behalf of all Rotary by President Harry Rogers and District Governor Edouard Willems.



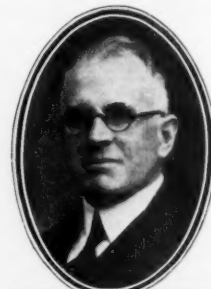
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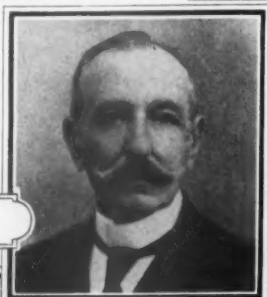
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TREASURER

# Ostend Impressions

## A Report of Events and an Estimate of Results

By Emerson Gause

MUCH has already been written concerning Rotary's Eighteenth Annual Convention, and as time passes and a clearer perspective permits, other chapters will be added to the record of that event. We see events from various angles. The future historian of Rotary in evaluating the Ostend Convention in terms of what it meant to the advancement of Rotary and, in some degree, perhaps, to the progress of the world, will not depend so much upon a "close-up" view of the events, such as a participant might obtain, as he will rely upon the far-off, detached view—a dispassionate examination of those things which were not only conceived but to which impetus was given at Ostend.

One writer has stated that the convention "was planned first and last as a piece of Rotary propaganda, and as such was an immense success," which is an entirely erroneous assumption. The convention was a tremendous piece of propaganda, but certainly was not planned as propaganda *per se*. Paradoxically propaganda is best when it is not propaganda. Anyone of that small group, headed by the unflinching, indomitable Walter Cline, which labored so diligently for many months to make the convention a success, will disprove such assertion. The convention was planned primarily as an international fellowship gathering—a cosmopolitan rubbing of shoulders, if you please—and as an interpretation of the six objects of Rotary, with special emphasis on the Sixth Object. And as such it presented an opportunity for a visualization of World Rotary such as had not been presented in any previous convention. And as such it was tremendously effective propaganda. "This convention," stated Dr. Florestan Aguilar, of Madrid, from the stage of the Kursaal on Saturday night preceding the opening, "constitutes the greatest international delegation that has ever visited any city of Europe." It was inevitable that the proceedings of such an international body should be propaganda, and because it was not planned as such, proved to be propaganda of the best sort.

An observer going the rounds of the stations and the docks in Ostend on Saturday and Sunday preceding the opening of the convention would have had this organization we term World Rotary demonstrated to him in rather re-

*THE Ostend convention differed from previous gatherings of its kind in that it was the first held in a country where English is not the chief language and where American delegates were not in the majority. As an experiment it was a great success, and will have a substantial effect on Rotary extension work. From other angles it was equally successful.*

markable fashion. Ostend, with its near-by ports of entry, seemed to be the hub of a vast wheel, to the outer rim of which, and points in between, radiated countless railway lines and steamship lanes, bringing Rotarians from Australia and South America, from Africa, Asia, from Europe, from North America, from nearly forty countries where Rotary had penetrated. I know of nothing so calculated to rub off the corners of Rotary provincialism and national prejudices as that particular period which marked at once the end of a journey and the beginning of an adventure. For one thing, it marked the beginning of a week which was to smash a good many superiority complexes. The notion that all Englishmen are cold, suspicious, smug, was to receive a severe jolt. The idea that the convention would provide an opportunity for American business men to "parade American crassness before the eyes of Europe," an idea held somewhat generally by self-conscious members of the self-styled intelligentsia in America rather than abroad, was to give no especial pain to even unduly sensitive spirits. The rather common belief that all Frenchmen are self-centered, grasping, emotional was to be badly shattered for want of real evidence. Thus a good many preconceptions were dissipated in the clearer air of reflection and understanding.

This undercurrent of fellowship which one found everywhere, in the convention hall, in the hotels, on the streets, in reality constituted a hacking away at the roots of the thing that has

caused most of the troubles of the world: misunderstanding. Sir John Pratt, in his address to the convention on the opening day gave the sequence as something like this: "Misunderstanding leads to suspicion; suspicion leads to fear; fear leads to hatred; and hatred leads to war. Get rid of misunderstanding and you get at one of the roots of the evil whose bitter fruit is war."

CERTAIN events and certain characteristics gave unique distinction to the Ostend convention. History records few instances of the sovereign of a great nation ascending the platform in a convention of business men, having no official connection with the affairs of state, and not only calling that body together but delivering one of the principal addresses. His Majesty Albert I, King of the Belgians, came to Ostend, not only as the ruler of a "little country with a great soul," as one speaker put it, but as a Rotarian. His appearance and his address was by far the one outstanding event of the program. It has been estimated that on that Monday morning eight thousand people, packed closely together on the convention floor and in the balconies of the huge Kursaal, heard the message that he came to deliver. What he said was but a reutterance, in part, of the principles that he set forth on a previous historic occasion when on December 1, 1909, he took the oath of fidelity to the Belgian Constitution and became King. Then he declared "Our prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the masses." At Ostend he said, "Belgium's ambition is to win the esteem and the respect of other nations by her devotion to right, her love of justice, her grit, and her sense of progress." And he was cheered.

A few moments later the assembly was thrilled to hear a Rotary pronouncement which carried the true ring of belief in a principle, of which the speaker was not only convinced was right, but which he practiced himself. This is what he said: "The application of the Golden Rule to personal, business, and community life, stimulates the development of that sense of citizenship so difficult and yet so imperatively essential to cultivate. A lively and active civic spirit is the root of all good governments. Rotarian principles are



those that make good servants of the State and develop amongst members of a nation and of society, true friendship—that great need of the world.” Again he was cheered; and again he gave utterance to a Rotary pronouncement that was at the same time a challenge: “Groups of individuals, working close together like you do for a common purpose can accomplish wonders. The great Rotarian ideal, essentially a humanitarian ideal of brotherhood, may have an efficient application in the broad sphere of international relationship.” Representatives of a dozen great metropolitan newspapers and news services sat at the press table that morning (and throughout the week) and sent those words back by cable and by letter because the utterance seemed to strike a new note in diplomacy, at least it was voiced under circumstances which everyone sensed as decidedly of the unusual—a “front-stairs” diplomacy that needed no deciphering, nor a reading between the lines.

Other characteristics gave distinction to the convention, and served to make the meeting eventful in the history of Rotary. It was the first time a convention had been held in a non-English speaking country. Five different tongues were spoken during the sessions, adding a distinct flavor of cosmopolitanism to the proceedings. There was, of course, a larger representation of Rotary clubs from various countries

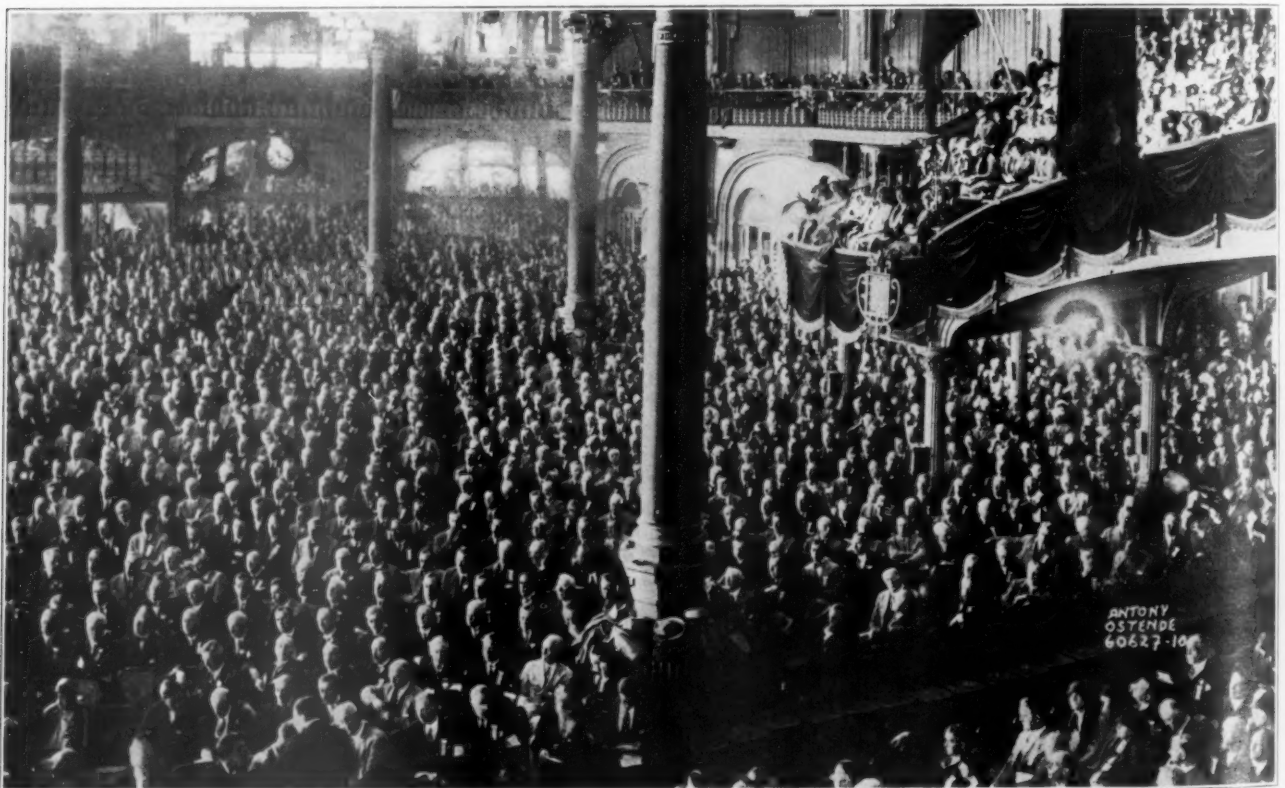
than ever before. In fact only two countries—of the forty in which there are clubs—failed of representation. Nearly 90 per cent of all clubs were represented, to be exact, 89.1 per cent. Twenty-one countries had delegates or proxies from every club; nineteen countries were represented by delegates in person from every club. The countries of Holland, Switzerland, and Belgium had approximately all members of all clubs present. With the exception of the United States, Great Britain and Ireland, and Canada, the three countries mentioned registered the largest attendance. Australia had a registration of 64; Italy, 62; Spain, 55; Irish Free State, 52; France, 34; New Zealand, 30; Mexico, 24; Denmark, 22. Thirteen came from far-off South Africa. The registration from Canada was 146; from Great Britain and Ireland, 2,642; and from the United States, 2,926. The total registration figures for all countries were 6,550. American Rotarians were, for the first time, exceeded in number by the Rotarians of other countries. For those who really relish statistics, some figures will be interesting. The delegation from the United States, traveling on six chartered Cunarders to the convention, and including passage back to the port of New York, traveled a grand total of 20,500,000 miles or more than 800 times around the world; and paid approximately \$1,460,000 for steamship travel.

The 6,500 persons who were registered, it has been conservatively estimated, figured at 450 francs per day per person, spent approximately 18,000,000 francs during the week in Ostend.

The first club to be founded in Belgium and only organized in 1923, with a roster of forty members—by far the smallest club to entertain a Rotary convention—Ostend Rotary undertook a tremendous task in housing and entertaining such a host of visitors. The notable success attending their efforts is ample testimony of the enterprise with which they tackled the job. To paraphrase a saying from Shakespeare, “Ostend Rotary! Right noble is thy merit!”

IN bestowing praise there is always the chance of omitting some one individual or group. I find that a present difficulty. To attempt to give credit in every case where credit is due would be to start with the first temporary convention committee appointed by the directors of Rotary International nearly two years ago and then proceed on through the list of succeeding committees, each of which was charged with certain responsibilities ranging in character from the preparation of the convention budget to the housing of six thousand visitors in Ostend. The transportation committee—headed by Past President Guy Gundaker—was faced

(Continued on page 30)



This picture was taken from the stage of the Kursaal at the first session of the Convention at Ostend. The vast hall was crowded, both on the convention floor and in the balconies, although the picture shows only one-half the assembly. Sessions were unusually well attended throughout the week and the last day of the convention up to the last moment of the singing of “Auld Lang Syne” found every seat taken, standing room filled, and the balconies packed.





## Arthur H. Sapp—President-Elect

*By Roscoe Gilmore Stott*

**T**WO or three years ago the Rotary Club of Franklin, Indiana, asked me as a Hoosier "literary chap" to help prepare the way for the coming of the new district governor. I didn't know this man they called "Sapp" and I was a bit prejudiced against him for I had been attached to a former governor or two. But I used my limited brain supply and the other boys used more and we welcomed him.

In my kind of work that demands national travel I meet "all kinds." But I love best of all the kind I found President Arthur to be—*genuine*. He is *genuine—and practices law!* He is personified Sincerity—that is Arthur Sapp! His speech, not at all ornamental to one who makes his living in public speech, rang true. When he was gracious in compliment to our modest hospitality, we felt our Governor meant it. When he called us to a higher idealism, we knew he meant every word he spoke.

Modest to an exceptional degree, the new International President's attainments may not be known to many of the Rotarians as they are to this neighbor of Hoosierland. As a churchman, Arthur H. Sapp has been honored as few of the laymen of America have been honored, having been placed upon

committees and in places of leadership accorded the very few. As a public speaker he could go very far, if he so elected. He makes an appearance that is pleasing and commanding without the unwelcome pompousness so prevalent in platform work. He writes well and he thinks straight.

Arthur came to my humble writing studio on that first visit to our little city and said, "Jimmie, I really don't know why I am a Rotary governor. I was rather pushed into it. I am really not big enough. I'm just a country lawyer and I haven't gotten very far."

A little later while a visitor in the Sapp home—a place of distinct refinement and a veritable oasis of hospitality to any weary pilgrim—I suggested that he now had a State standing and might go into politics. I thought of the governorship of our State. "Not for me," said Arthur smiling. "I am not very political. Office does not appeal to me somehow, even if I were worthy."

That modesty will work wonders in Rotary International—you wait and see! It will mean that the so-called "little fellow" gets the same deal as the so-called "big fellow." It will mean a true comradeship for the little club.

Arthur is thoughtfulness itself! I must tell you how our little girl went

to a State convention in Arthur's town. Timidly she visited him at his office and home. And because it would bring a friend a little pleasure, Arthur took of his precious time and wrote to me what a nice little sixteen-year-old I had! And he's done it a hundred times this year for others. I was speaking in a little town twenty miles away. Right there was Arthur, having seen a newspaper item—and nothing to do but go right home with himself and Clara, and Clara Sapp is just about the friendliest Rotary Ann you'll meet, too.

I am going to expect real Rotary progress because of the Ostend honor conferred upon this fellow-Hoosier. He has dignity—not a pompous affrontery but a quiet, gracious, commanding poise. He has brains—the kind that go to the bottom of things—and since his life has fallen in smaller places as well as greater, he will give each problem the merit it deserves.

Without flag-waving and with no bravado our new president should advance the ideals and ethics of Rotary in a quiet, forceful way. He knows the gift of sacrifice. He is brilliant in action. He uses tact with consummate skill. He can co-operate.

Just you watch my distinguished Hoosier friend!

# Peccavi!

## A Journalist Looks at the Convention

By Howard Vincent O'Brien

UNTIL lately I had no more idea of what Rotary was or did than one might gather from such descriptions as—

an assemblage of accountants, tailors, osteopaths, university presidents, carpet manufacturers, advertising men, millinery dealers, ice dealers, piano salesmen, laundrymen, and like leaders of public thought, who met weekly for the purpose of lunching together, listening to addresses by visiting actors and by lobbyists against the recognition of Russia, beholding vaudeville teams in eccentric dances, and indulging in passionate rhapsodies about Service and Business Ethics.\*

Furthermore it was my impression that one belonged to Rotary in order to sell things to other Rotarians. As a serious movement, it seemed somewhere between the Ku Klux Klan and a high-school "frat," its basic go-getter purpose covered with a pious camouflage of language.

Being in Paris, I thought I would drop over to Ostend and check these impressions. And though it took three changes of cars, two arguments with suspicious customs officials, and nine hours' riding, mostly standing up in baggage-cars, I consoled myself with thoughts of the amusement I would have watching seven thousand Rotarians rotate.

I found them in hat bands and badges of various colors, so in order not to be conspicuous, I got a badge myself. It said I was in the Service of the Press, and it took me into places for which ordinary Rotarians had to pay admission. The only drawback was that its wearer seemed expected to know everything that was going on, which was sometimes embarrassing.

When the convention opened, I was ready for it with a tolerant and superior smile, prepared for what the eminent scholar of Baltimore calls "the imbecility of Rotary blather." But—the smile faded. There was a lump in my throat. That gathering of quiet voices, composed demeanor and gentle manners was not funny. *It was thrilling!* As one newspaperman put it: "The show was a swindle. I came for comic stuff. And there wasn't any!"

I had thought of Rotary—when I thought of it at all—as merely an American reaction against the increasing hardness of American life. The United States had been built upon ideals, from Plymouth Rock to the Italians who had

AMONG the foreign journalists who were representing their newspapers and news services at the Ostend Convention was a well-known American magazine writer, Howard Vincent O'Brien, who has been living in France for several months. From the vantage point of the press table, and the viewpoint of one who is not a Rotarian, he gives you his impressions of the Convention in this article written especially for "The Rotarian."

come seeking education for their children. But this passion for the things of the spirit had burned low. The Land of the Free had become a land of slavery to the things of the flesh. Craftsmanship had declined with the rise of quantity production. There were mal-factors of great wealth at one end of the scale, labor turbulence at the other, and vicious politics in between; and the whole had come to a focus in such cynical slogans as "Get the money" and "In God we trust—all others cash."

But men were yearning, whether they knew it or not, for escape from this sterile materialism. Hence the speed with which the words of Paul Harris took root.

There is nothing new in the Rotary creed. Every language has the equivalent of "he profits most who serves best," as it also has equivalents for "business is business." All philosophies, all religions, all social panaceas have said that the ills of man were the fruit of greed.

And it is perfectly obvious that the state of the world today, ridden with fear and hatred, is the consequence of pretending that it is more blessed to give than to receive, while continuing to practice the law of the jungle. As always, man balances himself on an ethical tight-rope, his eyes now and then on the stars, his poor stumbling feet forever yielding to the gravitational pull of cupidity.

And yet—there is something new.

Along with American prosperity has come a fear of spiritual starvation. It

is gratifying to have large bank clearances and a radio in every home. But man does not live by bread alone. There are men who were not satisfied—malcontents and agitators of a new sort. Not visionaries and failures in practical affairs, but successful men—questioning their success. And for the first time the zealot, instead of urging his way of life upon his fellows, is saying simply: "I shall lead the better life, and other men may follow." Thus, as I mused, I grew impatient with those who sneered at Rotary, ashamed that even in small measure I had been one of them. A pageant, as rich in significance as the Crusades, is passing them by, and they can see naught but an occasional necktie askew, hear naught but an occasional word worn slippery from over-much use. If to them, "Rotary" is a term of derision, so, no doubt was the word the sophisticates of the time applied to the followers of Peter the Hermit.

AS the days passed at Ostend, I realized that I was witnessing the most remarkable of phenomena—men thinking as men, not as Americans, or Britons, or Frenchmen. These Rotarians had gotten a perspective. They measured accurately the trivial differences which set apart the men of one nation from those of another. And without rhetoric or cant, they were expressing the strange conviction that if "service above self" could be made a living conception for the individual, it could be made a living conception for groups of individuals—for nations.

Europe today is at a low ebb, most of its energies dissipated in paying for the last war, in getting ready for the next. Everywhere is an inflamed nationalism, men and women living under a black cloud of fear and mistrust. There is no concept of peace, save as an interlude between wars, of recovery and preparation. And everywhere is a hopeless conviction that the "war to end war" proved only that war is inevitable as long as the present organization of society continues.

It is wrong to call Europe "militarist." Though a certain type of mind strives to vivify that old hoax about "war—fresh and glorious," and some newspapers and the flat-skulled reactionaries still spout idiocies about who

\*From a current novel.

started the great war, together with elaborate plans for achieving what they call "guaranties," the average European has seen too much war to have any illusions about it. But he feels himself helpless. He becomes a fatalist. War, like Topsy and earthquakes and the flu, just happens. It cannot be avoided.

And so Europe is full of armed men, and great military brains toil by day and night planning "defense"—though even the military men doubt if for the next war there will be any defense. Men, generally, are beginning to suspect that there is no physical guaranty—no sure defense against superior armed force: that the only guaranty is individual good will. And when Europeans speak of this way out, in their voices is usually a note of despair. At the Rotary Convention, to one who has seen something of Europe and knows the burden that war has laid upon the backs of its people, it gripped the heart to hear a Dutch manufacturer of biscuits, a French silk merchant, an English clergyman, a Belgian king, as with passionate eagerness they told of the hope that the Rotary message brought to the Old World.

For in truth, Rotary offers Europe something new. It has no special "program." It engages in no propaganda. Its plans and convictions are rather hazily set down. But it has a record of achievement. The idea *works*. And it is a basic idea. It strikes at the root cause of war, which is selfishness.

It used to be thought that business prospered by taking trade from competitors. The cynic still insists that "you can't change human nature": that

nations prosper by taking land and wealth from other nations. But the business man believes that he *can* train human nature. He has done it. To him competition is not a law of trade, but merely one stage in its development. He believes that cooperation is better.

In his small way he has done something to stop price-fixing, bribery, rebates, discriminatory discounts and the like. When he attacks secret treaties, most-favored-nation clauses, oil concessions, dollar diplomacy, "peaceful penetration" and other evils of a too-competitive national life, he will be on familiar ground. He will know how to act. And he will have a *method* that has proved its worth.

WHEN the Danish delegate told how the four Scandinavian countries had agreed to submit *all* their differences to arbitration, the Rotarians nodded approvingly. This was the sort of thing they understood. It was not at all the atmosphere of the preliminary disarmament conference at Geneva, which I attended, where the English eloquently deplored the burden of great armies, and the French eloquently deplored the burden of great navies—and a Japanese statesman had to cover a smile. There was not much hope in the atmosphere of Geneva: diplomats grow cynical at an early age.

But here in this great Kursaal of Ostend, which eight years before had echoed with the clang of rifle butts and hobnailed field boots, there was not merely an atmosphere of hope, there was an atmosphere of *confidence*. There was a serene faith that "understanding,

good-will and international peace" were definitely possible.

Nor was it a gathering of emotionalists and doctrinaires, making faces at the lightning. It was a gathering of eminently practical men who had found a cure for some of the ills of community living, who had found something which had made their personal lives richer and fuller and happier, now serene and confident, turning their eyes to a wider horizon.

And I was not the only observer to whom they seemed the only body of people in the world today with the faintest glimmer of an idea as to how that world is going to save itself from suicide. The chauvinist and the cynic—realists, so called—brought it to a fairly good preliminary in 1914. They are now busily engaged in working up to a climax which will make the preceding adventure look experimental.

But the Rotarian is busy, too. He is doing what nobody ever thought of doing before. He has already borrowed the Golden Rule from the churches and the studies of philosophers, where it was a trifle dusty and no one but tourists ever saw it, and has hung it up boldly in shop and office. Presently, perhaps, he will hang it up in parliaments and chancelleries of state.

Then, and not until then, will there be a ghost of a chance of putting war where it belongs—in the limbo of forgotten things.

Which one will win the race? I cannot answer that. I can only record that when it was announced that Germany was to be admitted to the Rotarian

(Continued on page 42)



A part of the delegation representing the Rotary clubs in Holland. The man with the hat and coat is J. A. E. Verkade, a past director of Rotary International. At his left is Jurrien van Dillon, District Governor last year, and a former member of the Extension Committee of Rotary International.



# DISTRICT GOVERNORS

## Rotary International

### 1927 ~ 1928

Rotary's Key Men  
in Sixty-Four  
Districts Comprising  
Fourteen Countries



HENRY H. MANNY  
Seattle, Wash.  
First District



ALMON E. ROTH  
Palo Alto, Calif.  
Second District



JULIO ZETINA  
Mexico City, Mexico  
Third District



THEODORE A. TORGESON  
Estevan, Canada  
Fourth District



DR. HORACE G. MERRILL  
Provo, Utah  
Fifth District



FRANK A. HAZELBAKER  
Dillon, Mont.  
Sixth District



HARRY M. BARRETT  
Boulder, Colo.  
Seventh District



PAUL F. EDQUIST  
Concordia, Kans.  
Eighth District



HANFORD F. COX  
Cloquet, Minn.  
Ninth District



W. E. WAGENER  
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.  
Tenth District



PEARL K. MCKEE  
Columbia, Iowa  
Eleventh District



DWIGHT S. WOLFINGER  
Hobart, Okla.  
Twelfth District



GEORGE S. WHYTE  
Kenosha, Wis.  
Thirteenth District



ROBERT L. HILL  
Columbia, Mo.  
Fourteenth District



EARL FOSTER  
Sapulpa, Okla.  
Fifteenth District



RAY RAYMOND RAMEY  
Oxford, Miss.  
Sixteenth District



HUGH L. WHITE  
Columbia, Mich.  
Seventeenth District



COLEMAN TAYLOR  
Russellville, Ky.  
Eighteenth District



R. V. CLARK  
Kearney, Nebr.  
Nineteenth District



CHARLES O. GRAFTON  
Muncie, Ind.  
Twentieth District



CHARLES J. STARKEY  
Ashtabula, Ohio  
Twenty-first District



FRANK L. BEGGS  
Newark, Ohio  
Twenty-second District



OMAR F. STELLE  
Mt. Clemens, Mich.  
Twenty-third District



JAMES H. HICKMAN  
Hinton, W. Va.  
Twenty-fourth District



JOAQUIN ANORGA  
Matanzas, Cuba  
Twenty-fifth District



WILLIAM H. MERRILL  
Eufaula, Ala.  
Twenty-sixth District



DAVID M. WRIGHT  
Stratford, Canada  
Twenty-seventh District



JOHN J. ALLEN  
Ottawa, Canada  
Twenty-eighth District





J. THACHER SEARS  
Glen Falls, N. Y.  
Twenty-ninth District



ALLEN H. BAGG  
Pittsfield, Mass.  
Thirtieth District



CHARLES H. SIMONS  
Boston, Mass.  
Thirty-first District



D. J. BUCKLEY  
Sydney, Canada  
Thirty-second District



CHARLES F. UHL  
Somerset, Pa.  
Thirty-third District



RIDGELY P. MELVIN  
Annapolis, Md.  
Thirty-fourth District



FRED E. HILL  
Hastings, Mich.  
Thirty-fifth District



MAHLON S. DRAKE, JR.  
Newark, N. J.  
Thirty-sixth District



ANTHONY R. PARSHLEY  
Lancaster, N. H.  
Thirty-seventh District



DR. SULLIVAN L. ANDREWS  
Lewiston, Me.  
Thirty-eighth District



ROBERTSON T. ARNOLD  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Thirty-ninth District



ANDREW H. ANDERSON  
Streator, Ill.  
Fortieth District



ELLIS H. BOYD  
Fort Worth, Texas  
Forty-first District



GUY P. HARRINGTON  
Santa Fe, N. Mex.  
Forty-second District



LLOYD C. HENNING  
Holbrook, Ariz.  
Forty-third District



EDWIN B. HILLMAN  
Quincy, Ill.  
Forty-fourth District



FRED P. WATSON  
Mount Vernon, Ill.  
Forty-fifth District



FELICE SEGHEZZA  
Genoa, Italy  
Forty-sixth District



GEORGE B. PEELER  
Taylor, Texas  
Forty-seventh District



HENRY W. STILWELL  
Texarkana, Texas  
Forty-eighth District



ETIENNE FOUGERE  
Lyon, France  
Forty-ninth District



SAMUEL C. SCHMUCKER  
West Chester, Pa.  
Fiftieth District



EDGAR R. WINGARD  
Mount Vernon, Ill.  
Fifty-first District



JAMES A. CAYCE  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Fifty-second District



CHARLES RHODES  
Auckland, N. Z.  
Fifty-third District



LOUIS FAVRE  
Geneva, Switzerland  
Fifty-fourth District



R. W. RUSTERHOLZ  
Johannesburg, South Africa  
Fifty-fifth District



WILLIAM H. SURBER  
Charlottesville, Va.  
Fifty-sixth District



LUTHER H. HODGES  
Spray, N. C.  
Fifty-seventh District



DAVID CLARK  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Fifty-eighth District



DIRK HUDIG  
Amsterdam, Holland  
Fifty-ninth District



DR. FLORESTAN AGUILAR  
Madrid, Spain  
Sixtieth District



EDOUARD WILLEMS  
Brussels, Belgium  
Sixty-first District



CHARLES W. NORTON  
Forrest City, Ark.  
Sixty-second District



ING. DONATO GAMINARA  
Montevideo, Uruguay  
Sixty-third District



DR. EDUARDO MOORE  
Santiago, Chile  
Sixty-fourth District

# What Can Rotary Do for Europe?

*An address before the Ostend Convention*

**By T. C. Thomsen**

*Former Director of Rotary International*

**P**RESIDENT HARRY ROGERS tells you that I come from Denmark, but I speak to you today, not as a Dane, but as a European. European men and women by the million have gone to the United States during the past 400 years; have gone to America with their ambitions and hopes, often with broken lives behind them, but steadily pouring into America fresh energy and initiative, with the will to live and the will to do. And so in the United States the old countries of Europe have seen a new birth and have all contributed to the building up of that great country and its peculiar national atmosphere. That is the reason why all we Europeans feel at home in the States, and that is also the reason, why many of you Americans, consciously or unconsciously, have felt the call of mother Europe, have felt a longing to breathe the atmosphere, to feel the touch of our old countries so full of tradition and ancient history.

And whilst we realize that Europe with its old culture is the cradle of white civilization, and that the new countries have the privileges of youthful energy and initiative, yet we can all agree that there is really but one world, forming an economic whole, and we must all learn to understand and appreciate one another in order that we may cooperate for common aims and for the accomplishment of Rotary's sixth object. And no movement has greater chance of accomplishing this work than Rotary, which has come to Europe from the United States, embodying the great universal service ideal. And from repeated experiences we know that the seed of Rotary is vigorous, is full of latent power and vitality, and that no matter what the mental climate or soil is like, Rotary will, sooner or later, take root and grow up and blossom in every European country, as it has done elsewhere. In some countries Rotary will spread quickly, in others the growth will be slow, like that of the acorn into the oak tree, all according to the character of the people. The fundamentals of Rotary draw their moral strength and power from the heart of the universe, from the inner source of all life, and so the Rotary spring will never cease to flow.

Rotary stands for the universal moral principle; to which we can all subscribe,

and which removes the abyss between selfishness and altruism, between ideals and practice. Rotary emphasizes the spiritual value to the individual of "Service Above Self," tells us from experience, that "he profits most, who serves best" and teaches us to become practical idealists. Rotary strengthens the personality of its members, and through them influences the customs and the life of their towns, their cities and their country; but the plant of custom is a slow growth, and so for Rotary to show results takes time. It took a long time in the United States, but today Rotary is powerful in the States, contributing effectively to the shaping of the character and the life of the American nation.

But Europe and the United States are different; our problems are very much different. The United States is a new world, teeming with wealth, with new cities springing up over night as it were, and this rapid growth produces a number of problems essentially suitable for Rotary work. In Europe we rarely build new cities; our material life is outwardly changing slowly; we are more inclined to philosophize over life; we emphasize the value to the individual of art, literature, and music; but we suffer possibly from super-culture, and it might be well, if we could exchange some of it for the energy and elementary force of a young country like the United States. But notwithstanding the difference between European and American mentality, Rotary has great work to do in Europe.

The Sixth Object is a special European object, for in Europe with our many nations, all with their special culture, special languages, and special traditions, mutual understanding and friendship is today not very prevalent.

As regards international relations, it may be worth mentioning, that the four small Northern nations, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland, have concluded treaties under which all matters of dispute, without exception, are to be settled by arbitration. We hope that settlement by war between these countries will be ruled out forever, and may we not also hope that the example thus given by these small nations may encourage others to conclude similar treat-

ties. Rotary has played no part in this work, but when Rotary grows stronger all over Europe, here is obviously work to do in the Rotary spirit, demanding team work of the very greatest importance to the destiny of Europe. When Rotary grows stronger, we can, through our members, disclose the hidden sources of national difficulties, prejudice, and jealousies. To bring our problems into broad daylight is surely the first step that must be made before they can be solved. The next step will be to educate public opinion with regard to these national and international problems, and finally we may hope by united efforts—and in a spirit of friendliness, tolerance, and understanding—to solve our common problems, sometime in the future, no one knows when. And Rotary will help to bring about that moral disarmament without which no material guaranties of peace and security will prove adequate.

**T**HROUGH Rotary contacts between Rotarians from all over Europe practical business men will learn to understand each other's viewpoints, and in this way Rotary will be able to initiate work both in a national and an international broad way. Rotary will everywhere provide that neutral meeting-ground, that friendly warm-hearted atmosphere, which helps to smooth out difficulties and paves the way for progress. The time is getting nearer when the sun of the old diplomacy will be setting—that diplomacy of isolation and intrigues which has built the walls high around most countries the world over. The new diplomacy must be that diplomacy which will build bridges of international understanding, tolerance, and goodwill across the frontiers of Europe and not only in arts and sciences, but what is much more important, in commerce and industry. We want more statesmen and fewer politicians. A politician is a man who works for the next election, but a statesman works for the next generation. I venture to say that those Rotarians who are active in politics endeavor to act like statesmen, rather than like politicians.

International peace is a wonderful program, but this aim cannot be accomplished unless better economical relations are established between all countries. Europe is poor and passing through the darkest hours of her existence; we have lost the life blood of

millions of men; we have lost millions of dollars' worth of material goods. It has all got to be paid for in hard work. And in addition to paying our war bills to the United States—which we do with a heavy heart [laughter]—we have the severe handicap of reduced overseas markets, which together with restricted European immigration is responsible for an enormous permanent abnormal unemployment. If immigration had been kept at the pre-war figures, we would probably not have any unemployment problem at all in Europe today. And our inter-European exchange of trade is reduced on account of higher tariff walls and other national barriers, which tends to increase cost of production and make Europe less able to compete in the world's markets. Many nations do not realize that foreign trade is imperative, that they cannot continue to export without also buying from other countries, that they cannot ruin a neighbor without inflicting harm upon themselves, and that they cannot raise trade barriers without suffering themselves sooner or later. We know how the United States has tackled this problem, and maybe Europe one day of sheer necessity will follow her example to re-establish the economical balance between Europe and the United States. I know that I am treading on dangerous ground because Americans like all tariffs; some Europeans dislike all tariffs, and others again admire their own tariffs, but rather dislike their neighbors' tariffs.

Today in Europe the movement is entirely in the direction of higher bar-

riers of trade, but some day the pendulum will in all probability swing back and be followed by a world movement for a gradual levelling of these barriers, in order to smooth the way for progress.

MEANWHILE there is another development taking place, namely the formation of international, industrial ententes. Organized in the right way and in the right spirit; such ententes should be encouraged, and they may point the way towards a broader solution of customs problems. As these ententes are only possible in great industries, we shall no doubt here find the names of many Rotarians among those, who are to be the builders of important, international work of this nature. Rotary can do a great deal towards helping European economic restoration, and Rotary contacts, especially now when we have thousands of visitors from overseas, will convey in a personal manner knowledge of European ideas and European needs to our visitors' minds. The outstanding event of Rotary in Europe is the admission of Germany into the Rotary family of nations. And we trust this decision will prove to be Rotary's greatest gift to Europe. Germany has in the past, rightly or wrongly, been the center of distrust and discord in Europe. And we sincerely hope that Rotary in Germany, rightly organized, will re-establish the old feelings of trust and confidence, which prevailed towards Germany some time before the great World War. Rotary emphasizes in "Service above Self," that we must give before we expect to

receive, that we must love before we may expect to be loved; in fact, that we must try to give our best in every condition or situation of life. A man may love his wife, but forget the many little kindnesses and courtesies which are so much appreciated and go far towards making happiness complete. And a man may love his children, or think he does, but may be so busy making money, that he never really gets acquainted with them. And many a father might well ask himself: "Are you the kind of father your son likes to have, and are you one of his friends, as you ought to be?" And may we always remember that friendship is one of life's greatest gifts, much more valuable than material wealth.

In fact, no human quality is more important in the life of individuals or of nations, than that of friendship. What matters knowledge, or money, or power, if a man has a cold heart and no friends; his life is like a home without fires. Our friends through life we usually get at school or at college, just a few, not many, and as we grow old, we do not make new friends, but sometimes lose the old ones. For it is not easy to make friends; we hide the best in us behind a heavy coat of armour, and we meet people with reserve. But in Rotary we find an atmosphere of friendliness and kindness; we feel safe, we can speak our minds freely, and remove our armour; and so in Rotary the wonderful thing happens, that we can go on making friends, and real friends, as long as we live, and not only

(Continued on page 42)



These Canadian delegates at Ostend were electing their national advisory committee when this picture was taken. Seated, second from the right, in the front row, is Frank H. Littlefield whom many Rotarians will remember as the president of the Toronto club when a Rotary convention was held in that city.



# Random Pictures from

## Four-page picture review of the first Rotary Convention held in Continental Europe



Photo: George F. Morgan, Pocono Pines, Pa.

Albert, King of the Belgians, arriving at the Kursaal a few moments before His Majesty's formal opening of the Convention on Monday, June 6th.



Harry Rogers bids farewell to Capt. McNeil of the Carinthia—flagship of the U.S. Rotary fleet.

"We have learned a great deal by having the Convention here, and we shall always be ardent advocates of international friendships—the best means of promoting peace throughout the world," says Albert Bouchery, president of the host club.



Photo: Edward F. Flynn, St. Paul, Minn.



# the Convention



The men behind the scenes. On this Convention Committee are (left to right) Al Falkenhainer, Algona, Iowa; Walter D. Cline, chairman, Wichita Falls, Texas; Canon W. Thompson Elliott, Leeds, England; William C. Achard, Zurich, Switzerland; and Guy Gundaker, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Photos: Tom Phillips

The convention photographer caught these four Rotarians between sessions. They are—left to right: Marcel Franck, of Paris, director of Rotary International; Francisco Oliveira Passos, Rio de Janeiro; Piero Pirelli, Milan, former governor, Forty-sixth District (Italy); and Edouard Willems, Brussels, newly elected governor of the Sixty-first District (Belgium).

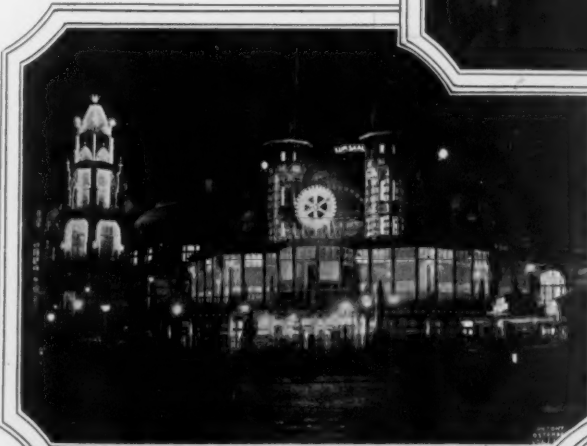
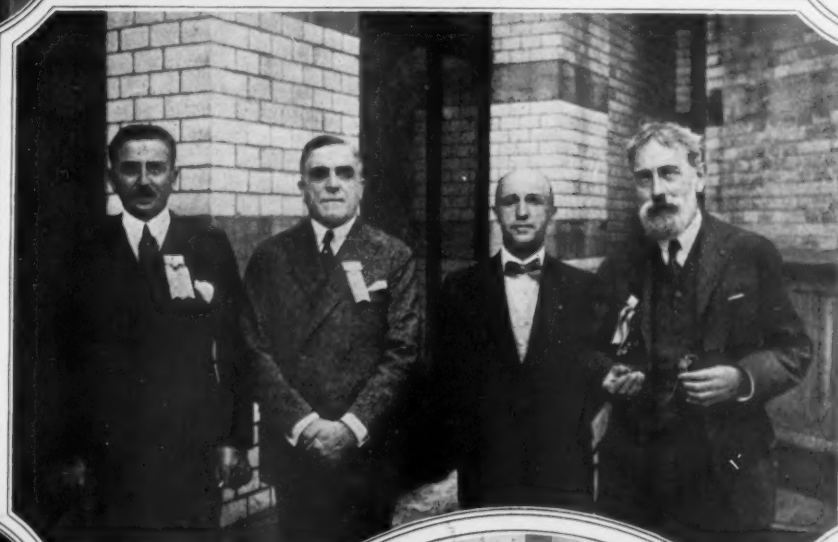


Photo: Antony Ostend

The Kursaal ablaze with light was a picture to remember. Thousands of electric lights aided by reflectors were used to say "welcome"—the contours of the building being traced in many colours.

This picture shows (left to right) Georges Pivetaux, honorary secretary, and Emile Berthoud, president of the Rotary Club of Paris, France, with Frank M. Barker, president of the Buffalo, New York, Rotary Club. Paris Rotary was host to hundreds of visiting Rotarians both before and after the convention.





Part of Belgian history is blent with that of Holland, hence these picturesque Dutch children with their garlands and loads of flowers.

Belgian girls participating in the floral parade. There was a hint of Spring in their costumes and artless grace.

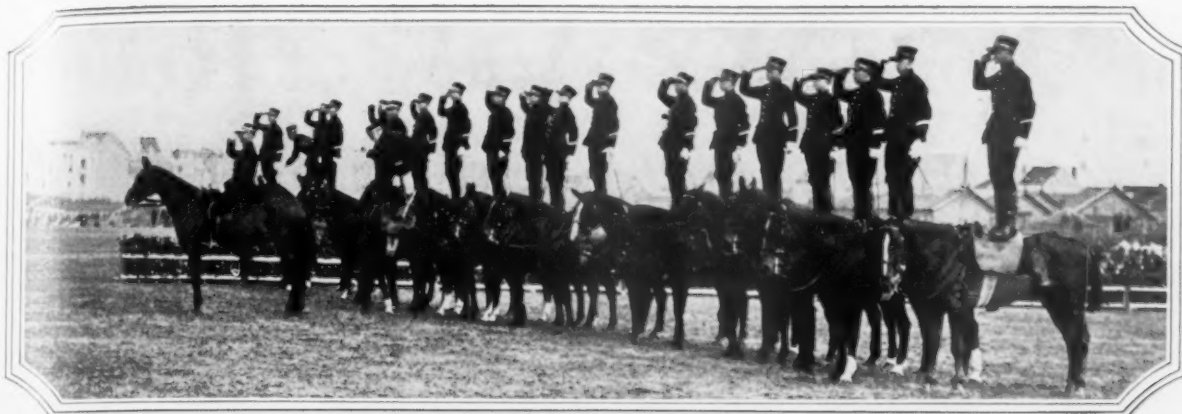


The final tableau in the parade represented Rotary round the world. Beneath the great globe were young ladies representing the six continents to which the Rotary message has been carried. Thus the pageant left a message which watching Rotarians could readily recognize as that expressed in their Sixth Object.

Photographs on this page by Antony Ostend



One of the happy touches in the pageant was this tribute to the sea birds—with memories of days when gulls wheeled through the sky.

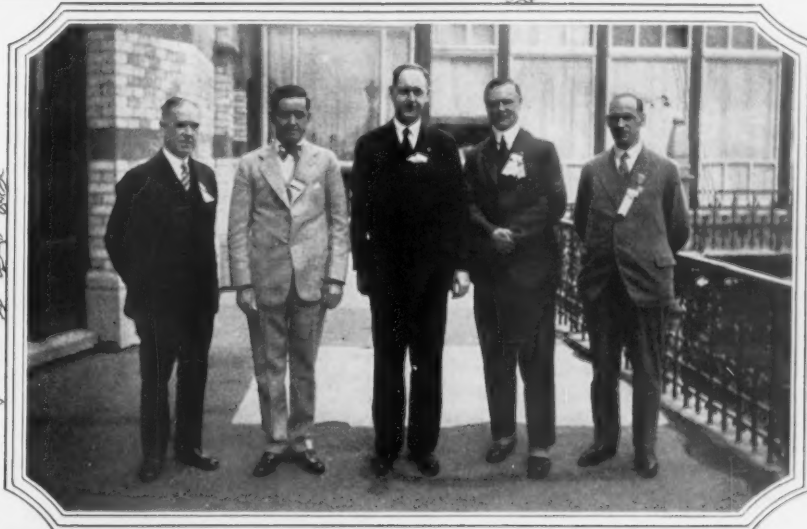


These skillful riders took part in the Military Equestrian Tournament at the Polo Grounds.

Photo: Antony Ostend



Masatoshi Fujiwara, charter member of the Tokyo Rotary Club, was one of the delegates.



The Resolution Committee. Left to right: Howard Murchie, Milltown, New Brunswick, Canada; Allen Street, First Vice-President, Rotary International, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Will R. Manier, Jr., chairman, Nashville, Tennessee; T. C. Thomsen, Aarhus, Denmark; and Charles E. White, Belfast, Ireland.



Photo: International Newsreel

This "Ice-House Quartette" of Toledo, Ohio, sang for the convention delegates and visitors. Later these singers visited the Rotary Club of Paris and other clubs in continental Europe. A travesty on "Rigoletto" was one striking item in their repertoire.

Ostend "said it with flowers" as well as with other decorative material. This big Rotary emblem, surrounded by geometric designs attracted as much attention by day as did the illuminated fountain at night.

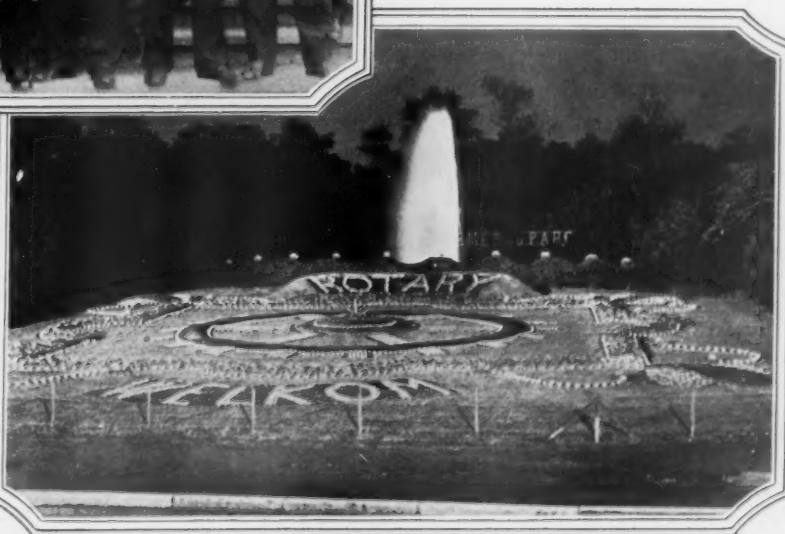


Photo: Antony Ostend



# The World-Wide View of Rotary

*An address before the Ostend Convention*

*By William Thompson Elliott*

*Former Director of Rotary International*

I THINK we are all feeling as we sit in this room this morning that this has been a great convention. We are all wondering what is going to be the effect of this convention upon the development of Rotary in Europe and round the world during the next few years. I think we have the high hope that the effect of this convention may be not only the extension of Rotary through the formation of new Rotary clubs but still more the extension of the spirit of Rotary which we have tried in various ways to express in our gathering here this week.

I want to say just this one word with regard to the program of the subjects and the speakers. The idea that we had in mind from the beginning was to present to you a program which should be constructive, which should be cohesive, in which the papers should have some real relation to one another and which altogether should present a conception outline both of Rotary fundamental principles and the problems connected with the application of those principles in the particular situation in which we are today with the prospects of development and extension on this continent. So I want to say to all Rotarians here present that you will only be doing your bare duty by this convention and by its message if you obtain a copy of the Proceedings in print and carefully read from end to end all the papers that have been delivered from this platform during the week. There you will find, by reading consecutively one paper after the other, a kind of constructive presentation of this method in Europe in particular and the whole world in general, in which we have had in our mind to try and present to you.

Now, if I am to try and express the message of this convention as it has appeared and appealed to me I would do it first of all in a phrase and then attempt to explain the meaning of that phrase. The phrase which seems to me to sum up the main message of the convention is this: The possible integrating force of a moral idea. And if that be true there is nothing that the world as a whole needs more today than precisely that integrating force, because in fact, as a matter of history, we have been passing through a period, and we are not by any means through that

period yet, during which the forces of disintegration have been very closely and effectively at work.

There has been a tendency which has been going on for 200 or 300 years at least to break up the life of mankind into compartments, a departmentalizing of the whole of human life and activity. Life is by no means today so much a unit, so much a thing, as it was for example in the conception of our forefathers who lived in the time of the mediaeval guilds of which Dr. Williams spoke so intimately the other day. The specialization, the rapid increase of knowledge, so rapid that no one mind has been able to comprehend the whole of it, resulted in the breaking up of human interests into sections and departments, each of which we have pursued for its own sake; so we speak of art for art's sake, music for music's sake, business for business' sake,—all those different interests of mankind pursuing their own road, followed by enthusiasts intent upon the pursuit without sufficient effective correlation between those interested and the whole sum total of human interests or between that interest and the whole complex maze whereby all activities in which mankind around the world are concerned.

NOW that breaking up of life into departments, that sectionalizing of it, is a thing which in a measure has been inevitable. It has been almost forced upon us. It is a thing producing complexities, producing confusion; it is a thing which in itself—unless it is somehow rectified, unless there are abroad the new integrating forces—will have a grave effect in the almost finally breaking up into sections of what ought to be, and ought to be conceived as being, one thing. I would take an illustration or two, perfectly simple illustrations, which will give you just what is in my mind. I used a phrase a moment ago: Art for art's sake and music for music's sake. We have listened to music in this hall during this week.

One of the pleasantest experiences to me of the whole week was on Monday, when I sat in this hall and listened to the message of the orchestra in that gallery, and every man of whatever lan-

guage, race, or people, understood in some measure the message in the rendering of the music. That music had its relation to the thing we were setting out to try and do. But it was almost an accident that that music had any relation to the thing we were setting out to do. Only a few weeks ago, in my own home, we had a wonderful performance of one of the greatest works in music known to the human mind, the great B Minor Mass of Bach, and it was performed—where? In the town hall of the city. By whom? By a group of people who had been gotten together for the express purpose of rehearsing and performing that piece of music. It was listened to by whom? By an audience of people who had come to the hall for the express purpose of listening to that piece of music as a piece of music. Now I venture to suggest that the composer of that great piece of music would have been astounded, would have been amazed, that there should be a performance of that piece of music in a secular building, in a town hall, by a group of people who had no other purpose than the rehearsing and performance of that music before a congregation of people who had assembled to hear that piece of music as a piece of music. He did not write it in that way; he wrote that music as an expression of the unity of life with the deepest springs of human contact and human aspiration. We are so used to it that it does not occur to us as being strange, the performance of a piece of music as a separate thing, as, for example, a table which we may place in any one of a number of places. A thing relating to the entity, to the entirety of human love, that is a modern idea, and it is an illustration of the disintegrating and breaking up of human activities. It is significant of the very process which is illustrated in that simple way by a piece of music, and is going on all through human life and it has its effect upon the individual so that you fellow-Rotarians, the business man, shall we say the professional man, are pursuing your business or your profession with so much absorption of your time and your energy, with so great a concentration of your interests while you are at your business, that there is grown up, if not in your life, in the life of 99 per cent of those who are

your associates, there has grown up a cleavage between your life as a business life and the rest of the activities in which you are engaged during the hours that you are not at business.

The man crosses the threshold of his own door; he goes out in the morning and comes back in the evening. That threshold lying across your door is a real dividing line in your life. You go out to the multitude; you come in to the few. You go out to misunderstanding, difficulties, doubts and distrust; you come back to the sacred intimacies of home. Here is a real dividing line in your life and you cannot get away from that. There is and always will be a dividing line in your life—the threshold of your own door. The question is, are the principles and practices which are considered admirable on the inner side of your threshold door, considered also as equally admirable on the outer side of your threshold door? Is that life which is broken up into divers interests, is it unified by a moral principle, is it held together by the integrating force of a moral idea? And one of the things that appeals to me in Rotary, one of the most valuable and vital things in Rotary, is precisely that—that the principles of service above self, that all moral principles are equally applicable in every sphere of a man's activity as a unified principle, and can hold together and can integrate a life which otherwise would tend to systematically divide a man. I think you might know the value of your own individual life and Rotary may help you

to learn that value. What is true of the individual is true of the ordinary human life, shall I say in its widest aspects? I do not know whether any of you have read—I would commend it to you—the lecture which Mr. H. G. Wells delivered in Paris a few weeks ago. I think it is published under the title of "Democracy under Revision."

MR. WELLS points out certain forces at work in human life today which are what he calls cohesive. These forces at work in human life bring things together. He instances natural science. Economics is an integrating force; we have had references in this convention of the possible disintegrating effect of economic questions, economic disputes, between one nation and another, which may lead to a misunderstanding and a conflict. Nevertheless it is true to say that the force of economics is on the whole bringing people closer together. The firms, even in the business world of combines, I am not defending combines, nor am I making any criticism, but we are now getting into national business combines. They are being forced upon the business world by the pressure of economics and to that extent economics is an integrating force. I should regard nationality as an integrating force. Within a nation citizens are drawn together by that mystic thing we call nationality, but the limitations of nationality as an integrating force are too obvious to the world to need anything more than a passing reference. There is a force in the world

which is also an integrating force which is curiously vague and undefined and yet is very powerful, and that is the force of a growing general desire for more fellowship amongst men which you find exemplified in all kinds of ways nearly everywhere. But what Rotary has to say to that is this, and it is a very important thing Rotary says: That there is no permanency in a fellowship which is based upon nothing more than a vague and general desire for fellowship. You see what I mean by that. Supposing you have a group of fellows who have all good things in common, and they want to be rather more friendly; that is all they have in common. Well, they can want to be rather more friendly and go on wanting it, but they will not get there. There is nothing on which that spirit of fellowship is going to be so soundly based, that it will have a permanent being, that it will continue with actuality, when things are against it. We shall soon break down just like the sands of the sea are washed away by the waves which strike upon them.

A fellowship which has to be a lasting fellowship must be based upon agreement concerning a moral idea or moral ideas. It must have principles on which it is firmly planted with both feet and Rotary comes into the world with this message—not a new message but presented in a new way—it comes into the world and says: "Here are moral principles of universal application, and a world peace, a world fellow-

(Continued on page 46)



In this group are about half of the Rotarians and their ladies who represented the Rotary Clubs of Italy at Ostend. The man in the center of the second row, wearing the badge, is Piero Pirelli of Milan, former district governor and one of the convention speakers.

# A Big Program for Rotary

*Some facts that face the world today*

*By Charles M. Sheldon*

QUOTING from Arthur H. Sapp, newly elected president of Rotary International, there are now 2,627 clubs and 128,500 members in forty nations.

All the civilized countries in the world are represented. The men who belong to the different Rotary clubs are, as a rule, educated and thinking men. Great numbers of them are college graduates. In the membership are kings, ministers, cabinet officers, college presidents, governors of states, senators and legislators, public officials, newspaper men, railroad officers, manufacturers, artists, farmers, actors, business men of a great variety, authors, doctors, musicians, lawyers, scientists, photographers, and mechanics.

The organization is supposed to be, and is in the largest sense, democratic, and free from snobbishness and narrowness. It is interpolitical and interdenominational. It is international and is supposed to stand for interracial willingness to get together and learn of one another. There are so many "inters" about it that it ought to be a source of internal revenue for clearer thinking and better acting on all human problems and all world-wide action.

If this organization is going to make some real contribution to the world's welfare that measures up to its plan and purpose and character, it will have to put on a program that is big enough to merit its motto of "Service."

A good many members of Rotary clubs all over the world are not satisfied, to say nothing of being dissatisfied, with the regular local programs made out by well-meaning program committees. The entertainments served up for the supposed, tired business man are being offered to an imaginary character, who may sit in the front row of the Follies in New York but does not, as a rule, belong to the Rotary section. And I believe it is true that very many Rotarians keep up their membership very largely for the pleasure of meeting their friends and very little for the enjoyment or benefit they get from the program.

I am going to say some things frankly that express, I believe, not only my own opinions but the feelings and convictions of very many other members of the organization.

Looking all over the world for a

*THIS article was indirectly suggested by the query of some Rotarians as to whether Rotary should not look beyond the immediate tasks of the respective communities where its clubs are found. Why not a world program for a world-wide organization? was the question.*

*The author visualizes a program of world scope—not a new one it is true—but one more than sufficient to engage the full attention of Rotary. The problem of world peace, he says, waits for those willing to work for it.*

program big enough for Rotary International I do not find any that is bigger than a study and discussion to last an entire year on the subject of "The Outlook for a Warless World." Or, to put it in the form of a question: "What can we do to create a warless world?"

There are two general ways of creating sentiment or getting action for something that ought to be done. The first is to impress upon people the facts about the object in view, and the second is to appeal to them to do what ought to be done as the facts clearly show they ought to act. The first step is educational and informing. The second is inspirational and an enlightened appeal to an aroused conscience. It is along these two ways that the human race has come forward and upward. A slow process but it seems to work.

Now the Rotary clubs of the world ought to be in a specially strong position to do these two things in creating sentiment for a warless world. They are composed of intelligent and broad-minded men. They have frequent communication with one another. They are in a position to influence the public through the press and the platform. And the membership is so made up that very many angles of approach are possible.

Let us try and outline a possible yearly program for Rotary International on the subject suggested, "What can we do to create sentiment for a

Warless World?" I am not taking advantage of this opportunity to write a brief for pacifism; but I will illustrate what seems to many of the members to be a big enough subject and program for an organization as big and as dignified as Rotary, and to fit in with its noble motto.

What are the facts that face us as we look out into the world and attempt to create sentiment for a universal peace?

The actual facts are at first sight not very encouraging. War is going on at the present moment in China and Mexico and several other places. Men are being killed today with modern scientific instruments quicker and more at a time than the primitive man used to kill his enemies with a stone club. Russia has a system of compulsory military training in all her schools. France is working day and night over airplanes and submarines, and has the largest standing army in her history. In addition to her program for military training, in her educational system Russia is also starting military games among the children and encouraging on the playgrounds those sports that will make the youth more adept in the handling of war material and more skillful in winning an actual battle. Most of the nations are paying 80 per cent of all their revenues for war. It is not a millstone about the necks of the taxpayers, it is a good many sized mills.

THE attitude of many men in public life is not encouraging for the outlook on a warless world. Only a short time ago before a great audience in New York a former ambassador to one of the European countries said that all Europe hated America and that the only resource was to have the most powerful army and navy in the world. His belief is shared by many more men in public life.

The failure of the nations to arrive at any agreement on disarmament and the evident suspicion and jealousy of them all toward one another is not a very hopeful sign for universal peace.

But perhaps the most discouraging fact in America is the attitude of the War Department in its openly avowed policy to push military training into the high schools and colleges. The textbook that has had a circulation of over 300,000 copies in the United States has car-



ried for years full instructions to college students in little matters about gouging out a man's eyes, breaking his back and kicking him in the "crotch." Of course college boys trained in the noble art of war ought to know how to do these little acts towards a brother man more neatly and intelligently and quickly than one who has never been to school. In the chapter on the use of the bayonet he is given instructions in the war department, Regulations No. 50 and 52, about the particular part of an opponent's anatomy into which the bayonet may be thrust most effectively, which is the throat. I will not give the entire quotation from these Army Regulations, but I think one sentence will illustrate the spirit of this education that the war department is trying to make a part of our American educational system.

"The fighting instinct of the individual soldier must be developed to its highest point by the instructor. This fighting spirit is infinitely more than that displayed on the athletic field. If the bayonet thrust has missed, or been parried, in many instances a kick to the knee cap or "crotch" will disable the enemy, but only temporarily, so that this or the butt stroke must not be employed when it is possible to use the point of the bayonet effectively."

Of course if war is hell as several people have said and most of us probably believe, why not make it as hellish as possible? And if our boys in the high school and our sons in the university are going to be taught how to gouge out another college-student's eyes and kick him in the "crotch" as the Regulations distinctly teach him to do, why complain? But in any case it does look to some Rotarians as if the cold print of these regulations on the "Spirit of the Bayonet" does not fit in very well with the thing we have been taught to believe was Christianity, or with the spirit of Him who went so far as to say that we ought to love our enemies. There is a large gap between that teaching and the printed page of the war department addressed to your boy or mine as he sits in front of his instructor.

But on the other hand there are some very encouraging things to be said on the other side of this sombre outlook for a warless world. And these are the things that world-wide Rotary in an in-

ternational program could with tremendous emphasis say. They are the educational things many of which you will not find in the *Chicago Tribune* or the *New York World*. In fact the general public is as ignorant about them as it is ignorant of the instructions contained in the army regulations about encouraging our boys to fight and kill.

THE first encouraging thing that gives us some hope of beating Mars for the good of mankind is the attitude of the students themselves in many schools and colleges. Recently 1,700 students in Cornell University passed resolutions opposing compulsory military training on the campus. The students of the college of the city of New York have organized a large body not only to protest but to print a college paper to express their views. I do not believe that the young men of the world generally want to kill one another, and I do not believe that the instinct to fight and kill is born in every man as the textbook says it is. At any rate the Rotarian fathers of boys all over the world may take for granted that their boys are not born to be food for powder,

and the protest against being trained into fighting machines is rising every hour in the ranks of the youth of the entire world. The spirit of the bayonet is not going to conquer the spirit of the modern youth. At least not in America.

The church, of all denominations, has within the last two years spoken out against militarism as never before in a good many centuries. The Congregational national body, to which I happen to belong, only a few weeks ago voted against military training in the schools. The Rotary clubs of the world ought to join hands with the 30,000,000 church members of America to outlaw war. General Bliss of the U. S. Army says, "If another war breaks out the church will be to blame." Historically, the church has been a militant church generally. It is encouraging to see it taking the other side.

Women all over the world are against war. The women of England recently walked in mass numbers from all parts of England up to London and there uttered their protests not only against war but against barrack life, the first time such a protest has ever been made in Great Britain of that sort. The women of Berlin last Christmas time printed posters that were distributed all over the city appealing to parents not to buy guns and swords and battleships as toys to give their children, but to buy them toys that represented the real Christ message of peace on earth.

A manifesto is being circulated all over Europe and has gotten to America, signed by over seventy representative men from forty different nations asking the League of Nations to create sentiment for the abolishing of the conscription, or draft, so that the state could no longer compel its citizens to take up arms. This has been signed by men like H. G. Wells, Mahatma Ghandi, Norman Angel and military men in Germany and France and Japan. This is the first time in human history that any protest of this size or prestige has ever been made against the authority of the state as the last word in conscription. Yet this manifesto, while occupying a column on the front page of the *New York Times*, was not sent out as an Associated Press item, and has not appeared as an item of important news for the general newspaper.

(Continued on page 44)



Charles M. Sheldon, D.D., is a Congregational minister of Topeka, Kansas, and author of many religious books. He was born in Wellsville, New York, and was graduated from Brown University before he entered Andover Theological Seminary. Later he received the doctorate from Temple College, Washburn College, and Brown University. He has been a contributing editor to the "Christian Herald" since 1925, and was formerly editor-in-chief.



# EDITORIAL COMMENT

## By-Products

NOW that Rotary International has held its first annual convention in continental Europe we may study the results of wholesale introductions to cosmopolitan thought at our leisure. It is true that all our thinking is more cosmopolitan than we, perhaps, imagine. The folk-lore of peoples is crystalized in their proverbs, and there is hardly an English proverb which cannot be duplicated more or less in various tongues. Science, too, is as cosmopolitan as natural law. Consequently we are continually reminded that humanity is a unit.

On the other hand we have only to travel a little distance at most to assure ourselves that this same humanity has its diversities. These variations give life an added charm, and much of the variation could be supported by excellent logic if that were necessary.

Pronounced similarity of thought or the opposite is an open invitation to the speculative mind. When noted, such agreement or disagreement impels us to ask "Why?" So we come to better knowledge of ourselves and of each other; we lessen the realm of the unknown—and it is the unknown which we distrust.

Acquaintance, knowledge, security—thus we may list the by-products of any great gathering of open-minded people. As in industry a by-product may become more important than the primary product.

## Business Methods

THE rapidity with which American industries and trades are setting their houses in order in conformity with the basic idea of self-government in business is reflected in reports received by the Trade Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A number of trades have within the past six months set up the machinery for ironing out trade practices by organizing joint committees representing manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing. Recently a committee of this kind was organized by the Automotive Equipment Association. Similar joint committees are contemplated by the following industries: confectionery, drugs, fruits and vegetables, furniture, glass, millinery and stationery.

It is recognized that once the individual trades have established definite codes of business practice for themselves the next step will be the self-regulation of inter-industrial relations. Progress so far made indicates that business disputes can be settled much more efficaciously and promptly directly than by way of the courts and that business can do the job of self-government much better than an external commission or tribunal.

## "Jumping the Gun"

OUT on the cinder track where young athletes eagerly await the pistol crack that sends them speeding to the goal, some over-anxious competitor "jumps the gun" and the whole race is delayed.

Newspaper men, keyed to more than usual nervous tension by an epochal event, sometimes make the same mistake. Because someone was over-anxious to get an extra on the streets of Paris, two heroic French fliers were credited with magnificent receptions which Americans and Canadians would have been delighted to give—had opportunity offered. As a result of this and other journalistic imagination, rumors circulated quickly on both sides of the Atlantic—rumors which withered and fell at the first touch of hard fact. Hence a tactful yet courageous editorial in *Le Petit Parisien*:

"Our New York correspondent has sent us a series of extracts from New York newspapers which we read with stupefaction; our friends across the Atlantic are persuaded that following Nungesser's failure the Parisian population manifested hostility against Americans and that it is ready to receive coldly Chamberlin and Bertaud if they succeed in flying across the Atlantic.

"New York newspapers declare this alleged attitude is inconceivable. We would also call it at least inconceivable if this were really our attitude—it would be much worse, it would be abominable.

"This is why our astonishment is mixed with sadness, that such an abominable attitude should be attributed to us. Neither in the street has the least word been pronounced, the least gesture made, nor in any French newspaper the slightest word written regarding the Nungesser flight which could be considered hostile to America.

"No one has thought of the slightest reproach to Chamberlin and Bertaud for having the daring to do what Nungesser failed to do. If we regret that the first heroes of the New York-Paris flight be not French, no one of us—we can say this in the name of Paris—thought for a minute not to acclaim with all the enthusiasm they merit the admirable men who succeed in this fabulous exploit. . . . What was behind the invention of popular manifestations against America in Paris? Is this another case of false news? If so where does it come from?"

Rumor has seven-league boots—and a trick of stubbing its toe. Every nation has its share of fools—some of whom control newspapers, more of whom read newspapers. When a competitor "jumps the gun" there is an implied reflection on both his coaches and on those who pay to see him run. Let's all play the game!

# Convention Legislation

## A Summary of the Resolutions Adopted

**O**F the sixteen Resolutions presented for consideration at the Ostend convention, five were adopted without alteration; four were adopted after amendment; six were withdrawn; one rejected. A summary of these Resolutions may be useful as an indication of tendencies in organization affairs. Those adopted in their original form were as follows:

**Number One**—As instructed by the 1926 convention the Directors submitted a resolution to extend the time for making up Rotary attendance. This Resolution provides that a Rotarian who misses a regular meeting of his club can make up his absence by attending the meeting of another club on any of the six days immediately preceding the day on which he misses, or on that day itself, or on any of the six days immediately following such absence.

**Number Two**—This Resolution makes the wording of the Sixth Object more comprehensive by omitting the word "Rotary." The Sixth Object now reads: "(6) The advancement of understanding, good will, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service." Previously the wording was "Rotary ideal of service."

**Number Five**—This Resolution is intended to establish a more satisfactory sequence of major events on the Rotary calendar. Its adoption means that the following order will be observed:

July 1st—Officers of Rotary International and of member clubs will begin their term of office.

First week of July—The International Board will hold its first meeting.

Second week of July—The International Council will meet.

Month of August—Club executives will hold meetings.

April 15th to May 15th—District conferences.

April 1st to May 31st—Nominations and elections of officers in member clubs.

June 5th to 25th—The International Convention.

In the cases where a week or a month is mentioned this period is, of course, to mark the dates between which a certain function shall be performed, not the actual number of days required to perform it. The new dates do not become effective until the club elections and district conferences of 1928.

**Number Eight**—In the past, members whose classifications were already represented in the club were sometimes called "second active member," sometimes "associate member" and sometimes "additional active member." This Resolution clarifies the terminology used in connection with all such members by making the phrase *additional active members* standard.

So much for the Resolutions adopted as given. Now we come to those which were only adopted after amendment:

**Number Three**—This resolution pro-

vides for the establishment of such forms of administration as will unite the member clubs in the various areas in Rotary work, and secure the more effective administration of such clubs.

The resolution was amended by the addition of an emergency clause to the effect that nothing in the resolution shall cancel any of the rights, privileges, powers, duties, or obligations of any existing national or territorial unit under Article VIII of the Constitution and Article X of the By-Laws but that such articles shall remain in full force and effect as to such existing national or territorial unit. With the amendments and changes made, those parts of the Constitution and the By-Laws concerned, now read:

### Article VIII (Constitution) Administration

**SECTION 1—Methods.** The administration of member clubs of Rotary International shall be under general supervision of the Board of Directors of Rotary International together with one or other of the following forms of direct supervision, which shall be at all times in conformity with the provisions of the by-laws:

(a) Direct supervision of a club by the Board.

(b) Direct supervision by a governor of clubs in an established district.

(c) Such additional supervision by an executive of a particular area, comprising a number of districts, as may be deemed necessary and advisable by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

### Article X (By-Laws) Administrative Groups

**SECTION 1.** Recognizing the Board of Directors as the governing administrative body of Rotary International the member clubs delegate to that body authority to administer the organization, in accordance with the forms of administration set forth in Article VIII of the constitution, as follows:

(a) Clubs not grouped in districts or areas shall be under the direct supervision of the Board.

(b) Clubs may be grouped in districts under the direct supervision of a District Governor as provided in Article XII of these By-Laws and in such established districts the Board may authorize such committees, councils or other assistants to the Governor as the Board may deem necessary and advisable.

(c) The Board may group districts, geographically contiguous, into areas, if such districts are favorable to the plan; and for such areas the Board may authorize and set up such area administration organization as the Board may deem necessary and advisable.

### Article XI (By-Laws) Area Administrative Organization

**SECTION 1.** The general scheme for an administrative organization for an area shall contemplate (a) a general area council composed of the Governors of Districts in the area and the members of the area executive committee; (b) an area executive committee composed of a general chairman, a vice general chairman, a general secretary, a treasurer and co-opted members as determined; (c) a secretariat; (d) an annual area conference.

**SECTION 2.** In setting up area administrations the Board of Directors shall have the foregoing general plan in mind, but may make such amplifications or modifications of it for each particular area as may be required in the premises.

**SECTION 3.** The Board shall make such appropriation for expenses in each area as may be necessary and advisable.

**SECTION 4.** The Board shall establish such rules of procedure as it may deem necessary and advisable for an area administration, including among other things finances, meetings of the council and executive committee, and an annual conference, and in so doing shall recognize the principle of local self administration so far as it is not inconsistent with the advancement of the aims and objects of Rotary and the effective control and supervision of Rotary clubs.

**Number Four**—This Resolution provided for revisions and additions to the list and duties of the standing committees of Rotary International. The list of committees as provided in the resolution as finally adopted by the convention is as follows:

Aims and Objects Committee:  
Vocational Service Committee  
Club Service Committee  
Community Service and Boys Work Committee  
Extension Committee  
Convention Committee  
Classifications Committee  
Constitutions and By-Laws Committee  
Finance Committee

The principal amendments to the resolution as originally submitted were the addition of a Finance Committee of five members, composed of the Immediate Past President of Rotary International, two members appointed for two years and two members appointed for one year; the changing of the title of the Community Service Committee to the Community Service and Boys Work Committee and the dropping of the prefix "Sub" from the titles of the three "Service" Committees.

**Number Eleven**—In its adopted form this Resolution provides that at least six months notice of any increase or decrease in amounts payable as per capita tax to Rotary International by member clubs shall be given to those clubs; and that, when such change is agreed upon by convention action, the same shall not be made operative until January 1st after the Convention at which it is voted.

**Number Twelve**—This Resolution provides the necessary constitutional provision for the establishment of an Endowment Fund and the acceptance of further contributions of money or property for the accomplishment of the purposes of Rotary International and the encouraging and fostering of the objects of Rotary.

**Number Sixteen**—This Resolution gives the past officers, past directors, and past district governors of Rotary International and the past presidents of a national or territorial unit of Rotary International a special convention badge and a seat in the convention.

This Resolution was substituted for Resolution No. 9 which was withdrawn and which proposed to give the officers mentioned in the foregoing paragraph a vote as "delegates-at-large."

For a list of the Resolutions withdrawn or rejected, see page 36.



# ROTARY CLUB ACTIVITIES

*"I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes."—Midsummer Night's Dream.*

## **Erect Cottage For Red Cross Work**

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.—Under agreement with the city the Rotary Club of Oshawa has erected a cottage in Lakeview Park on the shores of Lake Ontario. This cottage will be turned over to the Red Cross for the accommodation of crippled and under-privileged children during the summer months—work which the Red Cross has already done locally on a smaller scale. The cottage, which stands on ground owned by the city, is supplied with electricity and city water. The Rotarians will spend about \$3,000 on this building for boys and girls, and individual members have supplemented this amount by contributing special parts of the decoration. The Oshawa club has also undertaken the creation of a new city park of about six acres extent. Rotarian J. D. Storie provided funds for part of the purchase, and the total expenditure will probably exceed \$4,000. The park will have recreation grounds fitted up for both summer and winter sports.

## **Purchase 660 Acres for Community Camp Site**

JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA. — A community camp site for the people of Johnstown is the latest project of the local Rotary club. A tract of 660 acres, two-thirds of which is in timber, has been purchased for the purpose. The land lies along the Raystown branch of the Juniata river near Entriken, 65 miles from Johnstown. The tract adjoins a State forest and game preserve thousands of acres in extent. There are over two miles of river frontage with fine opportunities for boating and swimming. The State Fish Commission has supplied a stock of bass and trout and there is an up to date bungalow on the property for the use of Rotarians and their friends. Part of the tract is cultivated by a tenant farmer who acts as caretaker.

Already the local Scouts have established a permanent camp on this Rotary Club Farm, a camp with 15 cabins, a recreation hall, mess hall and other improvements.

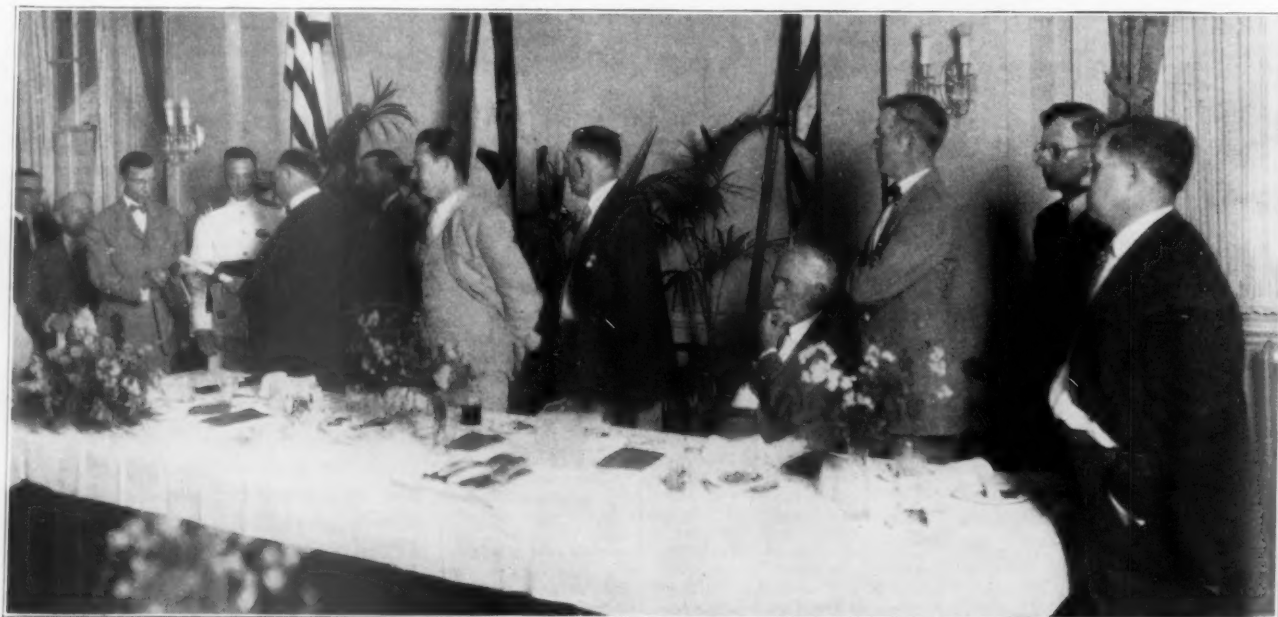
## **Honour Pioneer Women At Club Luncheon**

STETTLER, ALBERTA.—Many Rotary clubs have entertained fathers, mothers, or children. The Rotary club of Stettler recently invited all the grandmothers and great-grandmothers of the community to a club luncheon. Rotarians drew lots for the honour of entertaining these ladies, provided automobile transportation for them. The Ladies' Aid served a fine luncheon and the entertainment received wide publicity as it was the first at which the Stettler grandmothers had all been brought together at once.

## **Find 68 Per Cent of Children Need Dental Treatment**

DEQUEEN, ARKANSAS.—"When are you going to get Junior's teeth fixed so's our room will be one hundred per cent?" Such an interrogation coming from any fourth-grader moved many a DeQueen father to action, sent many a child to the dentist.

Last fall the local Rotarians, co-oper-



This picture was taken when the Rotary Club of Winchester, Virginia, presented certificates of honorary membership to two Winchester residents, Rear Admiral Louis McCoy Nulton, Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy; and Commander Richard Byrd, famous aviator. Harry Flood Byrd, Governor of Virginia and brother of the naval aviator is also a member of this club. The picture shows (left to right) Roy Danzer, a Past District Governor of Rotary; R. B. McCormack, past president of Winchester Rotary; Rear Admiral Nulton; Commander Byrd (in white uniform); Dr. Frank McFaden, past president of the Rotary Club of Richmond, Virginia, who now holds membership at Winchester; and L. Marshall Baker, president of the Rotary Club of Winchester.

along with local dentists, instituted a movement for dental inspection of school children. The work was so thorough that first one grade and then another attained a perfect record—and was entitled to put on a street parade. Recently the teachers were guests of the promoters, were asked to tell how "perfect teeth" schools were secured. Of more than four hundred pupils, it was found that sixty-eight per cent needed dental treatment.

### Entertain Senior Boys Of High School

WAVERLY, IOWA.—For a number of years the local Woman's Club has entertained the senior girls of the local high school—and now the boys have been similarly recognized. The Waverly Rotary Club (recently organized) arranged a special program and prominent speakers stressed the importance of making one's ideals count.

### Japanese Vice-Consul Speaks of Good-Will

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.—At a recent meeting of Berkeley Rotarians the guest of honor was Mr. Torao Kawasaki, vice-consul of Japan in San Francisco. There were guests at the speakers' table from the Philippine Islands; from India, Japan. Students from the University of California were also present.

In the course of his address the vice-consul said: "English is taught now in the high schools of Japan. The street cars and most of the stores have signs in both Japanese and English. All of which is a fine thing, but in trying to absorb so much from other people the Japanese have finally suffered what might be termed indigestion. There was a reaction and lately the people have revived their old culture and learning. However, they endeavor to assimilate what is good from outside at the same time.

"Simplicity has always been the foundation of Japanese life. Our people have been taught to eliminate the non-essentials and to grasp the simple essence of things. Simplicity has been the aim in Japanese art, architecture, decorations, the arrangement of flowers, and even of poetry. The mind of our people has been trained to appreciate one thing at a time, and in that way we believe we have the capacity to enjoy more thoroughly. With this simplicity there is developed also a serenity of mind. It comes from our Buddhist philosophy of life.

"It is unfortunate that people should quarrel over non-essentials. Let us all realize that it is the essential things that bind us together. When we come to realize that fact we ought to be able to eliminate all the non-essentials from consideration. By grasping the real essence of things we find our way to the solid rock of our common humanity."

(Continued on page 35)



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## Ostend Impressions

(Continued from page 10)

with an infinite variety of problems, in the solving of which in many cases there was no precedent to follow. Perhaps the absence of precedent was an asset; at all events, the committee handled an Herculean task in splendid fashion with very little criticism. The hotel committee likewise faced a difficult task. If you want to get an insight into human nature in all its peculiar, whimsical ramifications, just make a study of the records of a convention hotel committee. Curiously, they epitomize both the little frailties of life as well as the noble art of living. For instance, it would be a peculiar form of architecture that would place all rooms on the top floor of a hotel, and yet some requests reflect what might be termed the "floating top floor" type of mind. The ability to accommodate oneself to a different environment is the test of your true world traveler who would become a goodwill ambassador for his homeland. It may mean any number of things; suffering the din attached to a taxi-cab stand somewhere below your hotel window; dispensing with your 4 o'clock tea; putting up with any number of what you may be pleased to call inconveniences because you don't happen to have them at home. It is a tribute to the thousands of visitors and to the Rotary hotel committee, that so little was heard of criticism. On the other hand one heard much praise.

THE convention addresses for the most part dealt with the broad subject of international relations in its many different phases and from many different viewpoints. Occasionally one could ascertain a differing of opinion as to the relief of a world both weary of war and on the brink of another. One could often distinguish a feeling of depression along with the note of optimism. Nevertheless, there seemed to be a "meeting of the minds" on the point that Rotary's Sixth Object: "the advancement of understanding, goodwill, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men," while one of the most promising signs of a new day could not be a hope fulfilled today or tomorrow. It would be uphill climbing. Etienne Fougère visualized for the convention the task before Europe: "It would seem that Europe, whose civilization is so old, whose population is the greatest per square mile of all the continents, whose natural resources have been placed within reach of the greatest number, should be the model of the most united

society in the world. It is not at all so, and the application of the Sixth Object will need a powerful and longdrawn effort. Nowhere else can Rotary more actively contribute to serve the ideal of peace, concord, and justice." As a definite step toward a solution of Europe's immediate difficulty, the following motion was embodied as a part of Rotarian Fougère's address, but was offered to the convention too late for consideration and action. It represents the feelings and thoughts of a great many of the best minds of Europe. It was concurred in by the French, Belgian, and Italian delegations:

Believing that it is indispensable for the progress of civilization and for the happiness of mankind that the burdens weighing down upon nations should be reduced; and that the normal object of all civilizations is to enable each individual to set aside a fair portion of his earnings to better his standard of living and the culture of his mind—the International Convention of Rotary Clubs would urge all Rotarians of every country to seek the ways and means of reducing public burdens, whether national or international.

The position in which Europe finds herself at the present moment was again stressed by Rotarian J. A. E. Verkade, of Amsterdam, a past director of Rotary International, who spoke before the convention at the second day's session. "We are, in Europe, at present in a most precarious position," he stated. "The horrible ordeal we have gone through some years back has sown distrust, ill-feeling, jealousy, yes, even hatred. It is a hard task to overcome this seeming discord, caused by so-called conflicting interests. Walls of tariff increase the difficulties, and the cry of Britain for the British, France for the Frenchmen, Holland for the Dutchmen, separates us more and more. The peoples of the European countries know that we cannot do without each other, that these cries are false, that nowadays we are none of us self-contained, and that only a peaceful intercourse of men, of commerce, and the exchange of what is discovered in science and art, can help us out of the mire into which we seem to be sinking. Rotary can do much to prepare the ground for future development."

DEFINITE moves by certain countries of Europe toward the goal of permanent peace have been made within recent months. One of these was referred to by Rotarian T. C. Thomsen, of Copenhagen, also a past director of Rotary International, "It may be worth mentioning," he said, "that the four small Northern nations, Denmark, Nor-



way, Sweden, and Finland, have concluded treaties under which all matters of dispute, without exception, are to be settled by arbitration. We hope that settlement by war between or among these countries will be ruled out forever; and may we not also hope that the example thus given by these small nations may encourage others to conclude similar treaties."

The other proposal looking toward permanent peace between two nations was not mentioned at the convention because it had not yet become public news. But a gesture had been made by the foreign minister of a great nation worthy of being set up as a glorious precedent for a new-style diplomacy. Curiously enough, the very moment that Rotarian Thomsen was vigorously pleading the cause of world peace, Myron T. Herrick, U. S. Ambassador to France, was crossing the Atlantic with a remarkable document in his pocket. This state paper had been drafted personally by the French foreign minister, Aristide Briand, and in a few simple sentences proposed that France and the United States pledge themselves *never to go to war*.

So in spite of the present unsettled state of world affairs, out-croppings of war in various countries, powerful communistic influences at work, intolerable suffering in certain quarters as an aftermath of the last world conflagration, there are other powerful influences—individuals and groups—at work in behalf of an ordered world. Evil influences foreordain a world in which man will eventually die by his own hand; friendly influences destine a world in which man may live in peace; business men who hold the reins of world industry, have the casting vote which kind of a world it shall be. Such was the solemn note sounded again and again at the convention. "If the business and professional men of the world shall properly comport themselves toward each other," declared Raymond Knoepfel, of New York, newly elected director of Rotary International, "the taking of a common ideal of goodwill and friendship around the world will be an accomplished fact, and no governments will dare make war where peoples live in thorough accord, moved by a common ideal, cherishing a common fellowship, and attempting to reach a common understanding."

ROTARY'S particular influence toward the consummation of such a world fellowship, and the necessity for an agreement as to basic principles, were set forth by Canon W. Thompson Elliott, Vicar of Leeds, England, in the closing address of the convention. "A fellowship which is to be a lasting fellowship," he said, "must be based upon agreement concerning a moral idea or



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moral ideas. It must have principles on which it is firmly planted with both feet and Rotary comes into the world with this message—not a new message, but presented in a new way—and says: 'Here are moral principles of universal application, and a world peace, a world fellowship, can be brought much nearer within the sphere of possibilities if men are agreed in the depths of their hearts as to the validity of those moral principles.' There are numerous instances of Rotary's influence in removing the barriers of jealousy from between towns and cities; and every reader of this article, who has read thus far, knows instances of the potent influence of Rotary in removing prejudice and misunderstanding from between individuals. If there be any question as to Rotary's power to exercise the same influence for friendliness *between nations*, such doubt would have been partly removed at least, by the report of a delegate from South America. "Chile and Peru," he said, "since the war of 1870, have never had any social contact. For the first time in this period of more than fifty years, contact recently has been made with the capital of Chile and the capital of Peru through the instrumentality of Rotary clubs."

More than one speaker emphasized that Rotary, by its very structure, was one of few organizations which could enlist the cooperation and support of all elements of a community, religious and political, for any given project. It was a delegate from Switzerland who described Rotary in the following terms: "Rotary is a diamond, a precious thing universally accepted as of value, that may be cut and polished in many ways, any of which makes a beautiful gem." This description might well be substituted in place of some of the meaningless expressions all too frequently heard. For instance, in place of such trite designations as "Rotary is not what anything else is." Another definition, whose particular merit is its simplicity, was offered by a delegate from Italy: "Rotary is an organization comprised of members who are selected without reference to political or religious beliefs who subscribe to the active principle of putting into practice the precepts of the Golden Rule."

WHILE the Sixth Object of Rotary and various phases of world relations occupied a large part of the program at Ostend, Rotary club problems and the responsibility of the individual member also came in for an important share of the discussion. President Harry Rogers' address, delivered on the opening day of the convention, printed in full in this issue of THE ROTARIAN, is worth careful reading by every Rotarian. His four "obligations to serve"

are worthy of being set up as a personal code. "If I recognize my obligation it is that I shall serve intelligently, enthusiastically, cooperatively, and optimistically," he said. "Nothing less than the most intelligent service upon the part of every Rotarian in his business or profession will suffice in this day and time. If a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing in such a way that all will be impressed by the zeal of the doer. The greatest good will be accomplished when men of the various clubs learn to work together. If there is a group of men in the world who ought to have an optimistic view of life and believe in the worth-whileness of the best in human endeavor, it should be successful business and professional men, gathered together in Rotary. You should have faith in religion and government, and in the virtue of womanhood and the honor of manhood. You, above all men, should be able to point the way forward and upward."

Every club officer and every committee chairman will profit by reading President Rogers' "twelve points" necessary to the growth and advance of Rotary. In brief, they are: (1) the soundness of the classification principle—when violated, trouble and confusion has always been the result; (2) necessity of attendance; (3) greater care in the selection of members and importance of aiding new members in catching the vision of Rotary; (4) individual participation—Rotary is not a one-man organization; (5) necessity for healthy growth, i. e., increase in membership of each club; increase in number of clubs; (6) importance of having an universal program, applicable to and usable by all Rotarians; (7) importance of cooperative effort leading toward community development; (8) need for a central authority, with representatives in every area to study and plan Rotary for the benefit of all; (9) necessity of selecting worthy and capable leaders; (10) necessity of earning the confidence and goodwill of organizations, rulers of states and nations, and worth-while people everywhere; (11) that religion, form of government, politics, language, and custom constitute no barrier to the extension of Rotary; (12) that each Rotarian has an obligation to serve.

Of all club problems, that which has probably caused the most concern to officers and membership committees, in the administration of the club, has been the matter of classifications. The question has generally resolved itself into two phases, duplication of classifications, intentional or nonintentional, and the preserving of the proper balance between strictly business and strictly professional men in the membership of the club. Dr. Crawford C. McCullough,

of Fort William, Ontario, discussed at length the importance of the classification question in his address to the convention at Wednesday's session. "Under the restrictive method of classifications, a Rotary club is assured of democracy of thought and action," he declared. "Membership in a Rotary club is not the private and personal perquisite of the man who has been fortunate enough to become a member. The club owns each membership and loans it to the selected member for an indefinite period of time, but under very explicit conditions for the non-fulfillment of any of which the club reserves the right at any time to 'call its loan.' If a loan be 'called' the club is in duty bound to endeavor to make a re-loan, but where safety and opportunity seem to be lacking, may retain it within the treasury until such time as promising opportunity does present. This classification system of membership then, is in the nature of a contract between the member and the club. It is a good contract, too, that is to say, it is simple and it is direct, it is equitable and enforceable. By the very act of making a loan of membership the club confers certain rights and privileges and imposes certain obligations."

Recent writers have had a great deal to say about the attitude of the business man toward "public questions," and his attitude toward "business questions." An American writer, a business man of long experience, recently said that the sort of place America will be in the next ten or twenty years will be determined more in Pittsburgh and Fall River mills, New York banks, Brockton and St. Louis shoe factories, Arizona mines and other business and industrial centers than in Washington and the State capitols. Just as the key to international understanding and goodwill lies in the hand of the business man, in exactly the same way does social progress depend upon whether he looks at his job as a challenge to his own personal honor or simply as a "buccaneering adventure." This responsibility of the business man in his own vocation was particularly stressed at Ostend by Donald A. Adams, of New Haven, Connecticut, Past President of Rotary International, and by Sydney W. Pascall, of London, England, the latter just completing his term as president of the Association for Great Britain and Ireland (an area administration of Rotary International). "The great challenge of the world today," stated Rotarian Adams, "is for us to rise above materialism, and the world's greatest need is for men who will play the game according to the rules, and the place where you and I play our part of the game is in our business and professions."

Rotary's principal article of faith:

"Service above Self"—as it applies to the business man, should be the *motif* of his business dealings wherein he finds the outlet for the greater part of his endeavor. So stated Rotarian Pascall. "We believe that the doctrine of service above self applies to a man's vocation, and that there is not a lower standard of business than there is of personal honor. Every man, whether he be of this religion or that religion, has some guiding creed or some guiding principle. If you do not carry out your creed in your vocation, you are false to your creed. . . . Why need a man go outside his vocation to find scope for the exercise of his virtues and qualities? Honor, truth, fair-play, sympathy, friendship—can he not use them best in the sphere where they will be most effective, where they are most under his control, where he makes his inevitable contribution to the weal or woe of his fellows, in our ordinary humdrum, daily work?"

THERE were a great many events before, during, and after Ostend, all of which helped to make up the great mosaic of the convention and which should be set forth in this article, but which lack of space forbids detailing in their entirety. For example, the masterful handling of the convention by President Harry Rogers deserves a whole chapter in itself. One instance will suffice as an example of his un-failing resourcefulness at all times apparent. On Monday morning he introduced to the convention a long list of past and present district governors, special commissioners, international committee chairmen and members, not only calling each one by name, but giving the number of each one's district and in a great many instances following with a description of the territory comprised in the district. Consummate skill and tact, often flavored with a kindly humor, were present in every ruling, in every response, in every emergency.

And so I find a great many other things set down in my convention notebook. The splendid singing of the Zeeland Girls, of Holland, non-professional organization of Dutch girls, "who had come in from their farms for a couple of days to entertain the convention." The "Pageant of the Seas" at Ostend on Sunday afternoon preceding the convention proper, a vast, colorful spectacle—literally a pictorial turning of the pages of Belgium's eventful history. The presentation of a charter to the new Rotary club in the ancient city of Bruges by President Rogers at a dinner at Bruges one evening during the convention week, and described by one speaker, in referring to the origin of Rotary, as "a meeting of the Old and New Worlds." The presentation of numerous gifts and memorials to the



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Ostend Rotary Club, to Rotary International, to President Rogers. One such presentation in particular should be mentioned. Toward the close of the week's sessions, a beautiful silver service was presented to Harry Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, the gift of Rotarians from all over the world. This little ceremony was immediately followed by another, when a bit of paper was handed to President Rogers representing the sum of \$2,000.00, the surplus which had remained after the purchase of the silver. A little later, during the same morning's session, President Rogers performed a little act typical of Lowell's immortal words, "Who gives himself with his alms feeds three—himself, his hungering neighbor, and Me." "I am wondering what you would think this morning," he told the convention, "if I wanted to take the money which you have given to me and place one half of it in the hands of the King of this country for the boys work which is being conducted in Ostend, and the other half into the endowment fund, as an example of what Rotarians may do to provide a fund for use in the future. . . . If you would not consider me at all ungrateful I should be glad to do it, and to say that those who serve in Rotary get the greatest compensation, just as I get from the volumes which are beneath my hands at this hour." He referred to several bound volumes comprising three thousand personal letters from three thousand Rotarians in his own home state of Texas—letters of esteem and high regard and commendation upon a successful administration, —presented earlier in the session by the president of the Rotary Club of Dallas, Texas, in behalf of the three Texas districts. It is difficult to visualize just how much pleasure a gift can bring when it is passed around to others, piling up dividends of happiness along the way—until you witness some such demonstration as President Harry's gift in behalf of the boys work of Ostend.

**WHAT** were the results of the Ostend Convention? That is the question being asked more often perhaps by Rotarians who were at Ostend and by those who followed the convention in the newspapers, than any other one question. While it is much easier to set down the immediate results—some of which are already apparent—nevertheless future developments, offshoots from Ostend, will mean much to the forward march of Rotary. For one thing, the Rotarian who was privileged to be at Ostend, from whatever country he may call home, will go back to his club a better Rotarian and a better citizen and better grounded in the customs and ideals of other peoples. It is inevitable that his club should benefit in a good

many ways from its emissary to Belgium. Thus the whole of Rotary, through its individual clubs, will have been lifted to a higher plane. This and other results will leave their impress upon the Rotary of the future.

Of the immediate results already apparent the first that should be touched upon was the tremendous diffusion of information about Rotary to the general public through news stories and editorials in the press. Again it was the finest kind of propaganda because it was not propaganda. The Ostend Convention lacked the ritualism of secret societies; there were no "closed door" sessions for "members only." Hence the journalists could go the limit—and many of them did. Every session found representatives of great metropolitan dailies at the press table in the Kursaal. Hundreds of editorials could be quoted as typifying a universally clearer perception and calmer judgment than previously existed. A quotation from one such editorial will suffice, indicative of what seemed to be the general attitude of the press. The following appeared, in part, in the New York "Herald Tribune" of June 8, under the heading of "Rotary Abroad":

Fortunately for the human race the smart alecks have about as much influence upon the general course of events as they deserve. The work of the world is done by level-headed folk, all much too busy to pay attention to the glib sneerer perched on a fence rail, whose life consists of criticizing what he would never be able to do himself.

An extraordinary assemblage of such workers is that of the 7,000 Rotarians now gathered at Ostend, Belgium, in a world convention. Rotary is a favorite object of derision for the Menckens and the Sinclair Lewises. For one thing, it has ideals of honesty, fairness and service to a community—which tickle the ribs of the scoffers so that they fairly explode with sarcasm. For another, it holds meetings and conventions and has certain rules of business conduct—all very laughable.

Ideals never quite square with conduct, as most people know. Rotary does not profess to work miracles. The practical test which every intelligent person would apply to the Rotary creed is not whether it is always lived up to, but whether its influence helps conduct. Anybody who knows the American small town and small city, not condescendingly but understandingly, will have no doubt of the answer. Rotary has helped set higher ethical standards in professions and in business. By the forces that reside in co-operation, in group sentiment, this organization has unquestionably improved the work of the world. . . .

Its members include the leaders in the day's work of America. Having spread to other countries, it is now holding its greatest convention in Europe and the event is an occasion for congratulation and praise.

Exactly seven days later the same paper carried a signed letter, which had been inspired by the editorial, from a reader in Wheeling, West Virginia. Two or three paragraphs should be quoted because they seem to reflect the changed opinion—the new attitude

which was not so prevalent a few years ago.

Let me voice a word of approval and appreciation for your editorial "Rotary Abroad." It is so easy to find fault with or to pick flaws in the best specimens of the human tribe that I have been my fortune to meet, that I have never considered it an evidence of real skill or discerning ability to see the shortcomings in others. . . .

I hold no special brief for Rotary, although the older I get the more I am sure that "life is simply an opportunity for service."

It is refreshing to see a leading journal give first position to thoughts like this on an editorial page. . . .

I believe today that the world is not without its quota of God-fearing right-living, fair-dealing, helpful individuals in every walk and calling in life—despite the shooting in the air of some self-constituted critics and self-esteeming authorities, wise in their own conceit.

**NEXT** to the splendid publicity which will mean much to the movement, I should place the tremendous incentive that has been given to the work of the Rotary clubs throughout Europe, and especially Continental Europe. They were close enough to the convention itself that they cannot fail to become strengthened and intensified in their various activities. This has naturally been further augmented by the honor that has come through the action of the King and the Council of State in conferring decorations upon five of the leaders of Rotary as an expression of the Belgian Government's appreciation of the Rotary movement and its establishment in Belgium. Those so honored were: President Harry H. Rogers, Commander of the Order of the Crown; Walter D. Cline, first vice-president elect of Rotary International, Commander of the Order of Leopold II; Chesley R. Perry, secretary of Rotary International, Officer of the Order of the Crown; Edouard Willems, governor of the district comprising Belgium, Officer of the Order of Leopold II; and Gaston Danthine, of Brussels, Chevalier of the Order of the Crown.

Other results are already apparent. Interest has been greatly stimulated in the organization of Rotary clubs in Germany. German business men were at the convention, anxious for a study of Rotary at first hand. Already in some places groups have been formed, across the Rhine, as nuclei of clubs to come. At Wiesbaden, for example, Rotarian visitors after the convention found a huge "Welcome" banner at the dock and a group of German business men as a "reception committee" to give them greeting. Aside from Germany, impetus has been given to a great extension program for Rotary International.

The convention passed necessary Rotary legislation and was a success financially. The convention visualized, as never before, this movement which we call World Rotary. It extended the bounds of personal acquaintance liter-

all around the globe. It gave the Rotarians of forty nations a more sympathetic understanding of some of the problems of their neighbors; and it impressed more than ever before the fact that, in this day of the six-day passage of the Atlantic, the radio, trans-Atlantic telephone, and cable—figurative hundred league boots—they were, in reality, neighbors.

And in the words of an ancient proverb, "All is well with him who is beloved of his neighbors." The little, great country of Belgium and its democratic King exemplified that saying in countless ways. It was the lesson of the convention.

## Rotary Club Activities

(Continued from page 29)

### Civic Clubs Unite For Boy's Week

AURORA, ILLINOIS.—One of the most successful events ever staged in this town of 3,000 population was the observance of Boy's Week during May. A joint committee from all the civic clubs in town arranged the program. One hundred and thirty-five men purchased two tickets apiece for a banquet, met their boy guests on the grade-school grounds and joined in the procession led by the high-school band and a troop of Scouts. After a short program in the public square the paraders went to one of the churches, where a dinner was served, which was followed by a musical program and a talk on boy's work by Louis L. Pontious, former district governor of Rotary.

### Youthful Members Take to Boys' Work

FREELAND, PENNSYLVANIA.—The local Rotary club has an exceptionally youthful membership for such organizations—the average age of the members being only 33½ years. Perhaps this may have something to do with the success of the Boys' Week arranged by the Rotarians with the cooperation of the Freeland school district officials and inhabitants of the adjacent town of Foster. More than 1,000 youngsters were in the parade—the first junior parade in Freeland's history. After the parade there was an athletic meet for school boys and a demonstration of signaling and fire-making by the Scouts. Two days before the parade a regular meeting of the Rotary club was turned over to a representative group of boys who put on a complete program of speeches and entertainment.

### Raise \$300 by Local Talent Show

MINDEN, NEVADA.—Douglas County has a population of about 1,850. During June the Minden Rotarians invited the Gardnerville Chamber of Commerce

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to join in preparing an entertainment for the benefit of Mississippi flood sufferers. Each club appointed a committee. A home-talent vaudeville show with about eight acts was staged. After the show there was a dance and light refreshments. When the high-school auditorium was again empty it was found that more than \$300 had been secured.

### *Former Convention Speaker For Ladies' Night*

MOUNT JOY, PENNSYLVANIA.—The first gathering of local Rotarians and their ladies held at a tea house near Elizabethtown was marked by the presence of Dr. E. J. Cattell, one of the most popular platform speakers in America. Although Dr. Cattell is well past his eightieth year he has a vigorous and happy style. Many Rotarians will remember him as one of the speakers at the Toronto Convention. Readings and music were included in the program, which proved one of the best the Mount Joy club has had.

### *Combine National Events In One Program*

PRICE, UTAH.—The swift thud-thud of boxing gloves was succeeded by the soft strains of music when Price Rotary had a dual program under the management of the boy's work committee. The boy's work committee had arranged for a two-round bout between a couple of local boys. After the speedy affair ended in a draw, a program of music followed. Various vocal and instrumental solos were then followed by a plea for a four-team junior baseball league, which, in turn, was followed by a Boy's Week talk. One of the most important activities of Boy's Week in this city was an outdoor program and picnic dinner attended by two hundred youngsters. Music for this event was furnished by the Scout band—also protégés of the Rotary club.

### *Hold Serio-Comic Club Elections*

MONTEREY, MEXICO.—The annual election of officers at the Rotary club of this city proved more exciting than usual. Someone had the idea of making the whole procedure a burlesque on the old-fashioned perfervid political election. Crudely lettered and illiterately worded placards proclaimed the merits of the respective candidates for the club presidency; trafficking in votes was openly mentioned; a special edition of the local daily, printed in red, was filled with appeals from the rival factions and fantastic election promises. Heckling was loud and frequent, and immediately after the results of the voting for president were announced, while the uproar was still at its height, a uniformed gendarme marched in—and wanted to arrest the man in charge

of the meeting on a charge of disturbing the public peace. The toastmaster declined responsibility in favor of the former president, who, in turn, promptly "passed the buck" to his successor in office—thereby giving him a taste of responsibility in office. However, the gendarme selected the smallest man in the room as being the chief offender—and, but for the intervention of the mayor's brother, this Rotarian might have spent the afternoon "incommunicado."

Despite the apparent burlesque, the elections resulted in good material for the new board of directors, which took office in July.

### *Former Secretary of Treasury Gives Reminiscences*

MACON, GEORGIA.—Local Rotarians entertained a "native son" recently when the Hon. William G. McAdoo and Mrs. McAdoo were guests of the club. Mr. McAdoo in his reminiscences of Macon and Milledgeville stated that his first employment was carrying newspapers to a handful of subscribers at Milledgeville, former capital of Georgia, about 30 miles from Macon. On the

same day the Rotarians heard an address by David Owens on employer-employee relations—a subject which he has presented at various district conferences of Rotary. More than fifty business men of Macon were invited as guests to hear this address.

### *Present for Official and Wife Presents Itself*

SIoux CITY, IOWA.—At the 19th District Rotary Conference held here Roy Ronald of Mitchell, South Dakota, retiring District Governor, became the first Rotary official to receive a present that presented itself. His gift from the 43 clubs in the district took the form of an orthophonic Victrola which, instead of the expected band record, reeled off a presentation speech from a record specially made for the occasion. The machine also bore a gold plate commemorating the services of Roy and his wife.

### *Annual Entertainment For Civil War Veterans*

APPLETON, WISCONSIN.—For a number of years the local Rotarians have entertained veterans of the Civil War at the club meeting falling nearest Memorial Day. In Appleton, Neenah, Menasha and Kaukauna there remain 22 Grand Army men. Seventeen of them were present at this year's meeting; their average age is 84, the youngest will be 80 next May, the eldest is 94. One of the group, E. H. Wilder, has the unique record of having clasped hands with a soldier of every war in which the United States has figured. Mr. Wilder was only a boy when he met the last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War.

As a sign of the interest of American Rotary clubs in their service men we note that similar programs were arranged by the clubs at Lawrence, Massachusetts; Aurora, Illinois; Morristown, New Jersey; Topeka, Kansas; Jackson, Michigan (where there was 100 per cent attendance); and doubtless there were many others which were not reported.

### *Citizen Gets New Slant By Watching Boys Parade*

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.—The parade, which was an important feature of the celebration of Boy's Week here, proved a great success. As the 2,800 youngsters swung through the streets one prominent citizen said: "I have often complained of the cost of our schools, but I never will again after seeing that bunch of boys for whose education we are responsible." The whole celebration, sponsored by local Rotarians, passed off well and the hobby fair, the athletic sports, and other features drew good crowds.

## **Resolutions**

### *Withdrawn or Rejected by the Ostend Convention*

- No. 6—To change the term of office of some members of the Board of Rotary International from one to two years and thereby provide greater continuity in service by the Board. Withdrawn.
- No. 7—To make the classification "Diplomatic and Consular Service" an exception to Rotary's principle of membership limited by classification. Rejected.
- No. 9—To provide that Past District Governors and Past presidents of a national or territorial unit shall be delegates-at-large at the annual convention. Withdrawn.
- No. 10—To provide for a reduction in per capita tax of fifty cents per member. Withdrawn.
- No. 13—To provide for the establishment of a new category of membership called the "Auxiliary." Withdrawn.
- No. 14—To authorize European Clubs, with special permission of Rotary International to make exceptions concerning the membership limitation of persons engaged in Diplomatic or Consular Service. Withdrawn.
- No. 15—Relating to the adoption of Esperanto as the official international auxiliary language of Rotary. Withdrawn.



## A Report of the Year's Work

(Continued from page 7)

had when he said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'

"So, united in this ideal, we are going forward, extending acquaintance, developing friendships, giving up selfishness, unfair practices and shameful personal habits, seeking to advance the thought and activity of the world along proper lines and toward a worthy goal.

"Let the slogan this year be 'Make Rotary effective.' Where it exists, make its influence felt. Where it does not exist, if possible, extend it. Let courtesy abound, widen acquaintance, intensify friendships, and put the program over in every club. How easy it ought to be, yet how imperfectly it is being done. Pay particular attention to the small clubs. They need your constant encouragement and guidance.

"We have twenty-one years of Rotary accomplishment to support us, the wisdom of able leaders in the past to continue to guide us, and the worthy ambition to be 'somebody' to impel us. Let us acquit ourselves in such a way that during the year there shall be none but forward steps and at its close may the fellows be able to say conscientiously and enthusiastically 'all is well.' This has been our aim, the future will determine how nearly we approached it."

At the Council Meeting there was also discussed the various problems of club administration and club policy, with the idea of directing those in authority along safely charted courses, and away from the mistakes of the past, as we knew them.

In order to get a little closer view of the needs, "possibilities," and accomplishments of Rotary on the Continent of Europe, there was held an Executives Meeting at Zurich, Switzerland, on the 9th and 10th days of October, 1926. At this meeting the district governors of the organized districts of Europe were present, and the presidents and secretaries from the clubs in the non-districted areas were present in goodly numbers. Aiding the president were Director Seghezza of Italy, and chairmen and members of the committees of Rotary International, as well as representatives of Great Britain and Ireland, and Commissioner Teele.

Here all the problems affecting this part of the Rotary world were discussed and every opportunity was given to ask and have answered all questions relating to the program and policies of Rotary, and club administration.

Great interest was manifested and it is believed that some similar meeting should be held annually, early in the year. At this meeting there was expressed the opinion that the ones held

the previous years under the direction of Secretary Perry and President Adams had been most helpful. Undoubtedly, the clubs and districts represented, were better able to function properly because of this meeting, the ideas advanced and the interest shown.

It must be apparent to anyone familiar with the situation that more and more time must be given to the preparation of our programs. They must from year to year be made more and more international, and must be so constructed that the details of application may be left quite largely to the Rotarians of each area. The subject matter must, in so far as the international programs are concerned, be substantially the same but the method of presenting and applying them may, at least after a given period, be safely left to the Rotarians of particular areas under the guidance and direction of the board and committees of Rotary International.

**T**HERE is no difficulty in connection with the program of extension. The idea of growth is universal and extension will be carried on without regard to the peculiarities of various peoples.

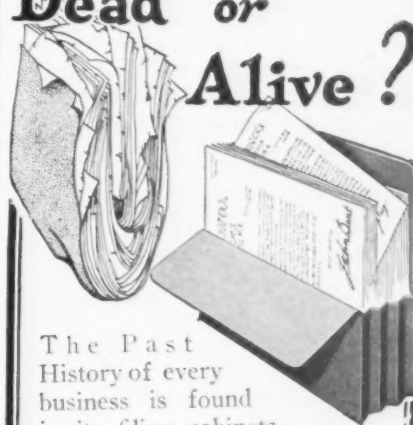
There is no difficulty with the program on classification and membership. Phraseology may differ somewhat but there is no serious trouble anywhere with this particular part of the Rotary program. We are following practically the same plan everywhere with splendid results. The subject of classification will always be interesting and will, from time to time, require the establishment of new majors and the development of certain majors in order to keep pace with progress in industry.

New membership problems will arise, but they are similar enough in the various countries that rules may be quite generally formulated and applied.

Rotary education is a subject equally interesting and equally important in all countries. The subject covers the origin, growth, philosophy and experiences of Rotary and must be a topic of ever-increasing importance.

Community Service, including Boys Work in all of its phases, has its place in the program of every country. The program will differ somewhat in each country as it does in different communities of the same country, but there is much to be done by Rotarians everywhere to give tone and sweetness to community life. It may be the building of homes or lodges for orphans or under-privileged boys; the development of parks and playgrounds; the discovery and treatment of cripples; the raising of funds to loan to worthy

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students, who would otherwise be denied the privileges of an education. Or it may be furnishing presents and creating good cheer at the Yuletide season.

So far as the preparation of an International program is concerned, our chief difficulty has been in connection with the subject of Business Methods. Because it is difficult, however, we should not back away from it, but, on the other hand, should tackle it with new zeal and determination.

We must either re-write the Objects of Rotary or devise a Business Methods program, both interesting and helpful to all Rotarians without regard to the countries in which they live. So long as four of the six Objects of Rotary refer quite definitely to this subject, there is no escaping our responsibility.

There is certainly universal interest in high standards in business; obviously Rotarians believe that business can be permanently successful only when conducted along right lines. If so, it must be conceded that a study of the best standards in the businesses and professions of the world will profit all. Let us see in what countries and in what lines of business the highest standards obtain, and set these as the goal for Rotarians of every country engaged in every known business and profession. I feel quite sure that the standards in all countries and in all lines of business are much higher than we have been led to believe. Our task is, first, to ascertain the best, and, secondly, to try to bring our membership as nearly as possible in its everyday living to this best in business life.

Likewise, we feel there is an ever-growing interest in the relationship of employer and employee. Any plan to improve and strengthen this relationship must appeal to both the reason and the imagination of our entire membership.

**WE** are business and professional men and certainly we are desirous of attaining success. We cannot do this unless we have the sympathetic interest of all those whom we expect to aid us along the way. What country is the best example and what Rotarian has been a leader in this field? Will not a careful study contribute greatly toward the realization of better relationships?

When business is on the right basis, buyer and seller can both prosper and competitors will be friendly.

Frankly, fellow-Rotarians, the field is so broad, and the subject is so full of interest that it seems all we need to make this subject the most interesting of all is to plan and counsel together.

Prior to the Executives Meeting at Zurich, I had the great pleasure of attending the conference at Margate,

England—the annual gathering of Rotary International in the area of Great Britain and Ireland. This meeting was a postponed one and was preceded by the meetings of the board and district chairmen of Britain and Ireland, both of which I attended through the courtesy of President Pascall. We were impressed with the seriousness with which these fine Rotarians proceeded to the consideration of Rotary business. The preparation made by all committees and speakers was most thorough. Those to whom tasks had been assigned were prepared. A fine example this is for Rotarians everywhere.

It is a great pleasure to be able to state that during this year many little misunderstandings have been swept aside. In certain quarters there was requested information concerning the expenditure of the per capita tax. This was furnished to the satisfaction of those inquiring. Certain problems concerning the collection of the per capita tax, and the basis of payment due to different exchange rates arose but fair-minded, big-hearted Rotarians met the issue squarely and in most instances, voluntarily, with the result that everybody is happy. Questions of administration came from many quarters, and it seemed wise to recommend a change in the Constitution whereby there should be a central authority and methods devised for more effective administration within given areas. In this study we have had the hearty cooperation of the officers of Great Britain and Ireland. If this plan is approved by this convention, it seems to me that real progress will have been made in Rotary administration.

It was my good fortune, also, to attend the Executives' Meeting of the Forty-ninth District at the home of Governor Marcel Franck and, later, to attend the district conference of the Third District (Mexico), where I found a most excellent group of Rotarians assembled under the leadership of Governor Garza.

The members of the Board and Committees have given freely of their time, not only in attending the various scheduled sessions, but in attendance upon executives' meetings, inter-city meetings and district conferences. They have carried an optimistic Rotary message and their combined efforts have had much to do with placing Rotary on a high plane. The district governors, district chairmen, special and honorary special commissioners, have likewise been a real force in carrying out the program and in the extension of Rotary. We shall not soon forget their loyalty and effective effort. Only in a few instances have they failed and their failure merely emphasizes the importance of great

care in the selection of men for these high positions. It is far better not to accept a position in Rotary than to do so and fail to the chagrin of all of your friends. It is bad enough to fail in anything but in the performance of Rotary duty it is inexcusable.

The great service stations in Chicago, London, and Zurich, have been in excellent condition and because of them the great force of Rotary trickles steadily, sometimes slowly, but always surely to the far and near corners of the Rotary world.

To the presidents of local clubs, the key men of all Rotary, may I say 'thank-you' and through you each member for whatever of good may have been accomplished this year.

**LASTLY**, I would not be true to myself or to Rotary if I did not publicly recognize the great service of the men who have preceded me in this high office. They have each made a great contribution to Rotary and with their co-workers have made possible the great organization we have today.

As for your president, he has, in addition to the conferences and the meetings heretofore mentioned visited in forty districts at inter-city meetings, or district conferences; has spoken to representatives of more than 90 per cent of the Rotary clubs of the world; attended all the board meetings of the Rotary International Board and many local board meetings of clubs where inter-city meetings have been held; has kept in close contact with all governors, recognizing the fact that they were the agencies through which most of the work had to be done. In addition he has written at least two letters to each club outside the United States and Canada; has written the presidents of 650 clubs, shown to have lost members, and is glad to report that most of these clubs have rebuilt their membership to what it was before the slump, and in many instances the membership has been perceptibly increased; one district governor has reported more than three hundred new members in the old clubs of his respective district.

There has been a constant endeavor to bring the fortnightly clubs to a weekly basis. In the United States and Canada this number has been reduced to 19. Likewise an effort has been made to reduce the number of clubs which have been adjourning for summer vacations. There are now three clubs remaining and they must be prevailed upon to discontinue this inexcusable practice at the earliest opportunity.

Congratulatory letters have been written to clubs and districts with high attendance records and encouraging letters to those having a low attendance record.

In cooperation with the Secretariat we have endeavored to straighten out the records of clubs as to their territorial limits. Many clubs have been organized without the limits being set forth while others were organized within the territorial limits of existing clubs, without a relinquishment of territory. Most of these irregularities have been corrected and when you know that there were more than 100 clubs affected, you will appreciate the correspondence necessary to obtain results.

Among the decisions of the Board this year which will be of general interest, are the following:

1st: That the 1928 International Convention shall be held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.

2nd: The work of the Secretary's Office being so voluminous and exacting, it was decided to departmentalize the work with responsible heads for each department and to relieve the secretary from the editorship of THE ROTARIAN. This was accomplished with the advice and cooperation of the secretary.

3rd: To stimulate extension in the Spanish-speaking countries by sending Director I. B. Sutton to visit the clubs of Panama and South America. He was peculiarly qualified because of his long residence in Mexico and his ability to speak Spanish fluently. His report was most illuminating and the service rendered invaluable. He estimates that the present number of fifteen clubs can be increased to two hundred if only the proper effort is made and the necessary assistance given.

4th: The creation of Rotary Districts for the clubs of Spain, Belgium and Chile, respectively, and a district for the combined clubs of Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

5th: That in addition to the countries in which Rotary clubs are now organized to open for the organization of clubs the following countries: Germany, Roumania, Iceland.

6th: To print the literature of Rotary in all necessary languages to aid in extension and administration.

7th: Authorized the bringing down to date and republication of the Standard Outline of Classification with a copy for each club.

8th: Reaffirmed the decision of previous boards in connection with the use of the Rotary emblem.

9th: Reaffirmed the decision of previous boards as to chartering clubs desirous of meeting on other than a weekly basis but has permitted exceptions to be made in certain instances where the facts seem to warrant same.

10th: To create a department to study and recommend plans for the strengthening of weak clubs.

11th: To recommend certain amend-



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ments to the Constitution and By-laws, chief among them to provide for area administrations of Rotary International; to provide for reorganizing the set up of Committees of Rotary International; to improve the chronological order of events in Rotary International.

12th: Not to recommend the passage of the resolution reducing the per capita tax by fifty cents for the following reasons:

(a) While the final study and report of the Finance Committee showed a larger surplus this year, it also showed clearly that a similar surplus cannot be expected in subsequent years, if extension was to be carried on along reasonable lines.

(b) Director Sutton upon his return from his visit to South America, recommended the necessity of increasing activity in that region. On account of vast distances and inexperience, the work cannot all be done by members of existing clubs there.

(c) The increasing need of the presence of all members of the board and International committees at every meeting. No International program can be evolved without the constant aid of able Rotarians from the respective areas.

(d) The inspiration from the Ostend Convention will undoubtedly increase the demand for many Rotary clubs on the Continent of Europe. Many new countries have been opened for the extension of Rotary, and there is an ever-increasing demand for assistance. And while much of the work will be voluntary, there will of necessity be great expense.

(e) The world is ripe for Rotary extension and we feel that no opportunity should be lost to take advantage of this situation immediately. The machinery is rapidly being set in motion.

(f) Area administration, while wholly desirable, will, nevertheless, be a little more expensive. We firmly believe, however, that increased efficiency amply justifies the additional expense.

(g) It became necessary to create four new districts in Rotary this year and others will of necessity be created from time to time. This is absolutely necessary for the proper administration of Rotary but creates additional expense.

(h) Organization work is such that in the future men of great ability and diplomacy will be required.

**YOU** may ask why the resolution was offered. The answer is easy. Many Rotarians desired to reduce their per capita tax if possible. The board was also desirous of doing so and in order to have the resolution published in time, as provided by the Constitution, it was necessary to offer it before the

Finance Committee and the board had definitely decided as to whether or not it should be recommended. Any other procedure would have prevented consideration of the resolution, even if subsequent study had shown the reduction advisable.

So, in view of all the facts as developed at the time of the March Board Meeting, it was decided that it would be short-sighted business policy to recommend a reduction at this time. Only such sums as are absolutely necessary will be used, and no one will be happier than I to recommend a reduction a year from now if it can wisely be done. I was anxious to see the reduction this year if the facts warranted. They do not seem to do so.

The increase of the per capita tax at Denver produced additional income this year of \$125,997.00 of which there remains \$60,659.00, unexpended.

In 1924-5, with 108,000 Rotarians, our income (exclusive of THE ROTARIAN and the annual convention) was \$535,477.00 and our expenditures \$356,729.00. In 1925-6 with 120,000 Rotarians, our income was \$371,978.00 and our expenditures \$396,462.00. In 1926-7, with 129,000 Rotarians, our income has been \$520,666.00 (April, May and June estimated), and our expenditures \$460,026.00 (April, May and June estimated).

During 1924-5 and 1925-6 we operated at a loss with deficits of \$21,000.00 and \$25,000.00 approximately. These losses were offset by earnings on our magazine THE ROTARIAN. For last year the magazine earnings were \$28,651.00 and for the year before \$23,618.00. The magazine earnings for this year are \$14,696.00. There was complaint that the magazine income was not all being spent on the magazine. This year we have spent more money on it and next year we plan still further improvements.

We have kept faith with you in the statement made at Denver that all the money received on account of the increased per capita tax would not be spent this year. The plans contemplate greater expenditure during the next year.

The Finance Committee has been meeting with the Secretary and Treasurer in building the budget for 1927-8, with a firm determination of ascertaining if there cannot be a reduction of expenses both outside and in the Secretary's office. The recommendations of this committee will no doubt determine very largely the attitude of the incoming board toward this budget.

The next question in which you are vitally interested is that of extension.

In the United States and Canada the number of new clubs elected since President Don Adams made his report at Denver is 135. This is not as great

a number as during each of the two preceding years. The decline is due to the fact that in this area there are several service club organizations. Many of these have entered many of the smaller cities and towns in advance of Rotary, leaving no sufficient nucleus for Rotary. In some instances the amount of fees and dues has been a hindrance but the board has, in each instance, been unwilling to recede from the decision of former boards and reduce the fees. In some districts the Governors have been giving their time assisting weak clubs, trying to strengthen them rather than taking the time for the organization of new ones. Also, it may be frankly stated, that, in this area the field has been quite generally covered. There are not to exceed four hundred cities available for Rotary clubs in this area today.

**I**N Great Britain and Ireland since the Denver Convention there have been added 34 new clubs.

Outside these two areas there have been chartered 49 clubs, since the Denver Convention, as compared with 50 clubs for the preceding year and 35 clubs for the year prior to that. President Don Adams at Denver reported a total of 2,362 clubs. There are now 2,614. A club has also been organized in the Belgian Congo.

Without going further into detail, we think we may truthfully say that the organization is in a healthy, growing condition. The clubs are all functioning and the individual Rotarians seem to be gaining a better conception of their duties.

We must remember, however, that we have a past, and that that past has taught us many things of value:

First: The past has taught us the absolute soundness of the classification principle. Where this principle has been followed, the clubs have prospered, except possibly at short intervals due to weak leadership, or temporary disturbances. When it has been violated, trouble has been ever-present, and only time and a new conception will afford relief.

By virtue of this principle the membership of Rotary is limited, and it is, to a greater or less extent, select. Only leaders are chosen, and one active member may be selected from a particular classification. The past has taught us the wisdom of a limited membership, but has, in my opinion, amply justified the practice of selecting the additional active member, and for the following reasons:

(a) It enables the sons or young business associates of the active members to come into Rotary; this aids in fortifying the clubs against the fear of old age, which is coming to many of our best members especially where

other service organizations have followed Rotary and taken into their membership many of the younger men.

(f) It enables Rotary to add many talented members in smaller clubs which will avoid the necessity of organizing other service clubs in communities not financially able to support more than one organization.

(g) It enables associates in business better to understand each other, and leaves both free to perform services for Rotary because of this understanding.

(h) It is not a violation of the single or classification rule because the additional active member is a partner, or an associate in a corporation, and partnerships and corporations are entitles-in-law.

Second: The past has taught us the necessity of attendance. If Rotary has a program worthwhile it ought to reach the entire membership. This cannot be done unless the members attend. They must be present to understand the program and to receive the inspiration necessary to make the program a success. It has been well said, "It is impossible to fellowship with the absentees." Many Rotarians who think they are good members feel that there is nothing but irritation in connection with the attendance rules, but the truth is that where such Rotarians are found Rotary is not in as healthy a condition as in the clubs where attendance is stressed along reasonable lines.

Third: The past has taught us the necessity of greater care in the selection of members and the importance of aiding new members in catching the vision of Rotary. Some men have been elected to membership because they were good fellows when the first qualification should have been "excellency in trade or profession."

Fourth: Every member can and must be induced to do something. Rotary can never be a one-man organization and it is just as strong as the participation of its members is active and universal. Every member of every club has been chosen because of outstanding qualifications. It is difficult to understand how any member can be found who cannot well discharge the duties of any office in the club after a reasonable period of service.

Fifth: The past has taught us that Rotary must grow. The existing clubs, as a rule, should increase their membership and new clubs must be organized until the philosophy of Rotary is understood around the world, and the program made effective where clubs exist.

Sixth: Rotary must have and enforce a program. It is not enough to

organize and fraternize. Out of organization and fellowship must come accomplishment. We have a skeleton program in the Six Objects, but it must be further developed and enlarged so that it will be applicable to and usable by all Rotarians.

Seventh: Rotary has taught, or at least emphasized, the importance of co-operative effort. Where the membership has learned to work together community development is the rule.

Eighth: That there must be some central authority with representatives in every area to study and plan Rotary for the benefit of all.

Ninth: The necessity of selecting worthy, capable leaders.

Tenth: How to earn the confidence and good will of organizations, rulers of states and nations, and worth-while people everywhere.

Eleventh: That religion, form of government, politics, language, and custom constitute no barrier to the extension of Rotary.

Twelfth: That we each have an obligation to serve.

I shall close by saying that if I recognize my obligation—it is that I shall serve:

(a) Intelligently. Nothing less than the most intelligent service upon the part of every Rotarian in his business or profession will suffice in this day and time.

(b) Enthusiastically. If a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing in such a way and manner that all will be impressed by the zeal of the doer.

(c) Co-operatively. The greatest good will be accomplished when men of the various clubs learn to work together. It is the combined efforts of all that insure success.

(d) Optimistically. If there is a group of men in the world who ought to have an optimistic view of life and believe in the worth-whileness of the best in human endeavor, it should be successful business and professional men, gathered together in Rotary. You should have faith in religion and government, and in the virtue of womanhood and the honor of manhood. You, above all men, should be able to point the way forward and upward.

"There is a destiny that makes us brothers

None can live to himself alone.  
All that we send into the lives of others,  
Comes back into our own."

So, let us send out happiness, encouragement, hope and good cheer—knowing full well that when these things come back into our own lives we will be able to hear and understand that glad acclaim, "well done."

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## What Can Rotary Do for Europe?

(Continued from page 17)

in our own country, but with Rotary men from all parts of the world.

There is a flood of love in almost every man, and a friendly act is all that is required to make it flow; remember therefore, that as a Rotary man it is your duty to be the first to do the kindly act. Behave like a friend to others, and you will gain friends. This again is therefore something, that Rotary can do and will do for Rotary members in Europe. And Rotary teaches all employers not to consider their staff and workers as so many machines, but to realize the value of co-operation. I heard of a piano manufacturer, who having joined Rotary made this motto for his factory: "Without harmony in the factory, no harmony in the piano." And it seems to me, that this motto, in all its simplicity, embodies a world of wisdom. A good leader is loved by his men, or at least respected; his word must be considered sacred, and as good as his bond. And as regards our attitude towards business, Rotary has much to say, and says it wisely. Rotary teaches the value of high moral standards, the value of treating your competitor as your colleague and as an honest man, instead of as an enemy to be distrusted and hunted down at any price. The codes of ethics we agree with in principle, but their form does not appeal to Europeans; we must find other ways to give expression to business method's work, which most of us consider of the very greatest importance. In fact, if business people the world over lived and acted in accordance with Rotary ideals there would be no economic conflicts and very little to do for politicians.

In the United States business men are willing to cooperate and exchange information and experience, the "open door" and team-work being the rule

rather than the exception. In Europe business men and industrial leaders are more reticent and secretive and less inclined to cooperate. But the present situation in Europe will no doubt teach us all the value of cooperation, and Rotary ideas and Rotary contacts may here play an important part. Good citizens are a nation's best asset; Rotary therefore aims to create good citizens and make our members better citizens. Good citizens are keenly interested in the welfare of their town and love their country, and such strong feelings are to be encouraged; only there must be the right balance between love of town, love of country, and feelings towards other nations. Rotary citizens will endeavor to be the conscience of their communities; they will make their town or their government live up to their responsibilities towards the people, locally as well as nationally, and if there is needed a little extra push or a little extra sunshine, the Rotarians themselves will know how to supply it.

A Rotarian is a moral center in his profession or trade organization, as in all social or civic activities in which he may be interested. Rotary men should live Rotary, and by their personal example and influence spread Rotary ideals in wide circles. In this way the presence of Rotary clubs will mean everything to the members themselves as well as to their communities and their country.

Each country in Europe has in its daily life, civic, social or national, given expression to its own peculiar ideas or ideals; some countries are more advanced in certain directions than others, and vice versa, and so through Rotary contacts we shall be able to interchange information about such work as charity work, anti-bribery work, community service and Boys Work, advancement

of the Sixth Object, etc. And in this way individual efforts will not only be strengthened, but multiplied all over Europe. Interchange of club publications, visits to other clubs inside the member's own country or abroad, inter-city meetings, and international meetings, are the tools with which Rotary operates, and the more Europeans grow in knowledge of Rotary, and the more we think Rotary and live Rotary, the more eager we will be to give practical expression to our love for Rotary and all that Rotary stands for. The world today is looking more than ever for men with initiative, men who do the right things in life without having to be told.

Thought is mental dynamite, and all great world wonders, masterpieces of man's work, were first created as a quiet thought in a man's brain, but—it was initiative which transformed the thought into reality. Initiative is like an internal spring of energy, which streams forth, no one knows whence, but which brings the men who possess this wonderful gift to continuously create new life and new activity round them. And when we now think of the 130,000 Rotary men throughout the world, not soft-headed pacifists or feeble-minded idealists, but practical hard-headed business men with warm hearts, I wish to express the hope that among these men may be found many with the right kind of initiative, men who will help to give all people a truer, clearer vision of life, men who will help to tear down many barriers which separate the nations, men who will build a powerful chain of Rotary initiative from country to country the world over, so that Rotary, in time, will become a mighty international spiritual power, that in the end will bring about international understanding, goodwill, and peace.

## Peccavi!

(Continued from page 13)

fellowship, there was no louder "hear! hear!" than came from the Englishman in front of me, with an empty sleeve and the Mons star in his lapel; no more vociferous clapping than from the Frenchman on my right and the Belgian on my left—both wearing the Croix de Guerre.

But Europe presents problems to the extension of the Rotary idea.

At Ostend there was frequent reference to "business and professional men." In Europe there is a third class, which scarcely exists in the United States—

the man who has retired, living on his savings: the *rentier*. With depreciated currency and the evil days upon which government securities have come, the *rentier* is having a hard time. But the ideal persists.

The American does not usually conceive of a definite term to his life of business. He likes to think of himself as "dying in the harness." If he sets a goal for himself and achieves it, he at once prepares another goal to supplant it. If he makes a million dollars, he sets his mind on two millions. He ab-

hors what he calls "idleness." He rarely quits unless he has to: and if he does, he is bored.

The Frenchman, on the other hand, likes to set a definite date for retirement, and whatever he earns, a portion of it is laid away for that purpose. I talked to a man the other day—earning about a thousand dollars a year—who knows to a day when he will quit, and to a franc, what he will have to live on, when he does.

The American loves business for its own sake. The Frenchman considers it



merely a means toward an end. And when the American is just in his prime, the Frenchman is closing up the shutter, taking down his shingle, and going to a little house in the country where he can devote the remainder of his years to the enjoyment of life.

When he works, he works hard. But he will not work at the expense of his health, his habits, or his family life. No "prospect" can make him forego his two hours for lunch. And he does not mix his business and his social life as the American so often does.

On the one hand, this philosophy makes for what the American calls "inefficiency." On the other hand, the successful European of mature years is apt to be a man of riper cultivation, possessed of more interests and ways of amusing himself than the corresponding American. To be sure, this habit of life is undergoing a change, due to the constantly increasing pressure of economics. But the ideal remains.

The European does not respond to the "success" theme as the American does; and he is not nearly so keen on "getting on." To the American cry of expansion—"bigger and better!"—he will politely shrug his shoulders and continue sipping his *aperitif*. Work, which American opinion has contrived to make admirable in itself, is to the European merely the necessary preliminary to the much more agreeable life of not working. He works because he has to. And although he may enjoy his work, there is rarely in his mind that constant identification of himself and his job that one so often encounters in the United States. As in all old civilizations, as compared with young ones, there is more emphasis upon what one *is*, than upon what one *does*.

I AM afraid that the Rotarian emphasis upon the "understanding" will leave the average European cold. He believes he understands the nations that surround him quite well enough as it is; and in his heart he is convinced that they are, for the most part, a lot of scalawags. It is all very well for an American to "understand" a Pole, for instance: since they meet each other only under the most agreeable circumstances, and have no grounds for conflict. But it is not so easy for a German.

He will also point out, if you press him, that mutual understanding did not prevent the American Civil War: and he will give you an appalling list of the movements, institutions, and societies which have for centuries tried to establish good will between nations—with uniform failure.

But if he is skeptical, he is none the less hopeful. He does not think he can be convinced, but he *wants* to be. And what makes him respond with eagerness

to the call of Rotary is its extension of a high standard of individual ethics to the community and the nation. It is to him a radically new conception, combining economic soundness with philosophical beauty—at once appealing and workable.

From the King of the Belgians to the editor of a French socialist newspaper (who felt that Rotary, consciously or otherwise, was the bourgeois solution of the profit system, and in its way, as revolutionary as Karl Marx!) there was at the Convention a fair cross-section of intelligent European opinion. Hopeful, indeed, that from one end of the scale to the other, they were ready not merely to accept Rotary but to acclaim it.

But I have said enough of what the European thinks of Rotary—or what I *think* he thinks of it. Let him speak for himself: This is what Herman Dons, in the *Independence Belge*, said of it:

The stablest bases of society have always been shaken by selfishness. This was true in the past, when ignorance reigned in the world. It is still true today, when science and progress profess to govern it. Men have remained men, and Schopenhauer, the disillusioned, was right when he said that "the mainspring of man, as of the animal, is selfishness." One might even add, basing it on concrete example, that this tendency is more stubbornly anchored in man than in the animal.

There is, however, no cause for lament. Action alone matters, and that is what the Rotarians understand. Their spirit expresses a struggle against human selfishness by the creed of friendliness between men.

This ideal has no nationality. It has no religion. It has no politics. It is admirable and stoically neutral, in the broadest and most generous sense of the word. Also it is universal and encourages in Rotary an international activity.

For the Rotarian, a man is neither a rival nor an enemy, but a friend, toward whom he believes he owes affection, loyalty and mutual service. He cherishes an elevated ideal, caressed with a beautiful spirit of generous humanity. And it is consoling to discover that from the Argentine to Norway, from Alaska to Shanghai, from Montevideo to Melbourne—passing old Europe, cluttered up with accumulated forms of selfishness, on the way—there are people who comprehend the grandeur of friendship and put it into practice in their daily lives rather than in mere eloquent declarations.

For the Rotary spirit is silent. It has a horror of chatter. It is mistrustful of that. It disdains theoretical speculation and cultivates the splendid fruitfulness of deeds. There are very few dreamers among the Rotarians. Almost all of them are men of affairs, hard-working and energetic; but their doctrines have so much robust health and so much honest simplicity, that among them dreamers, poets and men of science feel themselves at ease, and express themselves in an intimate and joyous confidence.

For it is true that it is not so much society which is sick, as much rather the men who propose to abandon all moral sense.

The glory of Rotary is that it means to remedy this through self-respect and the spirit of altruism. Without doubt, this ideal is as old as the world. All the philosophers since the dimmest antiquity have taught this to men. In spite of all their efforts, man has not yet succeeded in comprehending. The role of Rotary is to make this spirit one with life, that is to say, to make concrete the ancient but still vital truths in a noble daily life.

One of the advantages of good deeds, according to Jean Jacques, is "to elevate the soul and dispose it to do better." The Rotarians apply this precept. Their friendliness for men creates a respect for the professions they practice. It



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proposes that they practice them with cleanness and loyalty, and leads them to establish bonds with the workers of other nations, that they may know and esteem one another, and labor in common toward the elevation of professional and commercial standards.

Ah! Without doubt Rotary International exposes itself to disillusion, for to their hereditary selfishness, men have added hypocrisy and lies; but, to use again a word of Lamartine, that great poet who was also a great statesman, too little known and too quickly forgotten—"he who does not risk defeat never obtains victories."

The Rotary ideal is therefore not a merely theoretic one. It is positive. It looks toward the Good, and it is that which renders it so attractive to all those with hearts in the right place. In loving his neighbor, the true Rotarian loves his country, loves society, loves humanity. This appears so simple, and is nevertheless so rare! It was necessary that men of this sort should gather together in order that one might know they existed.

Let us not, however, exaggerate. The Rotarians are neither demi-gods nor heroes. They are men. But they are conscious of man's faults,

his vices, his moral ugliness, and it is the aim of their lives to try to sweep all this away, and to introduce into human relations more sweetness and more light, more affection and more generosity.

The action of the Rotary spirit is therefore, from the social point of view, essentially salutary. Its robust simplicity gives it astonishing power of persuasion.

And so Rotary, persistent and convincing, will perhaps succeed where religion, philosophy, politics and diplomacy have failed.

That would be a great blessing for mankind.

## A Big Program for Rotary

(Continued from page 25)

reader. It is facts like these that the Rotary clubs could make public in its program of a year along the educational line.

Only a few weeks ago the trade unions of Australia in a monster meeting in Sydney, voted to withdraw all help in sending supplies to China for Great Britain if she was meditating war, and they compelled the Australian Legion to take back a pledge they had made to help Great Britain carry on a war in China. At the same time the Sailors' Union at Melbourne refused to handle a pound of goods or transport a single soldier from the Dominions to China. In the same week at a monster labor meeting in Montreal a resolution was passed with tremendous enthusiasm protesting against any military demonstration in China that might lead to a war.

Here in America it is one of the most encouraging signs, and one that the Rotary committee might well make a meeting out of, that during all the excitement some weeks ago over matters in Mexico and Nicaragua and China, not even the *Chicago Tribune* could arouse a single spasm of enthusiasm for any military gesture. The people of the United States are opposed to war as a whole and any attempt to create a military spirit right now would create contempt, if it did not evaporate in complete indifference.

I think one of the places where we get a pretty good cross-section of American life is at the moving-picture theater. In a big theater in a big city I recently saw thrown on the screen what was intended as an imposing picture of America's naval power. The entire fleet sailed by majestically in battle formation. All the leading military commanders were shown and named. The picture was a very impressive display of warlike power. The guns were fired in volleys. There was a display of torpedo practice and some old ships were blown up by the tremendous im-

pect. But the audience sat there in perfect silence. It seemed to me that something like a sigh of distinct relief went over the house when the last gun was fired and the fleet went out of sight. I hope it was. The silence of an American audience over the display of the country's naval power does not mean that American people have lost their love of country, or their patriotism, but it does mean, I believe, that the American people are making new and truer definitions of what love of country really means. They are beginning to size it up, not by the size of our battleships and the monsters of destruction, but in terms of that unseen power which alone can make a nation great, the power of the inner forces of humanity and friendly relations that battleships do not represent. I greet that silence in the cross-section audience of that big city that once went hysterical over battles, as one of the most hopeful signs of the prospect for a warless world, soon to be.

I WAS in the House of Commons in London on the tenth of March of this year, and heard what I had never expected to hear in the English Parliament. Three Labor representatives rose one after the other and pleaded for the complete elimination of Great Britain's war air forces. And Mr. Lees Smith in his appeal said, "We do not need to wait for the action of any other nation. Let us take the lead and others will follow."

In his remarkable life of Napoleon, Emil Ludwig makes Napoleon say shortly after he had made himself first Consul of France, "Do you know what amazes me more than all else? The impotence of force to organize anything. There are only two powers in the world: the spirit and the sword; in the long run the sword will always be conquered by the spirit."

At the recent world convention of Rotary at Ostend, King Albert said to

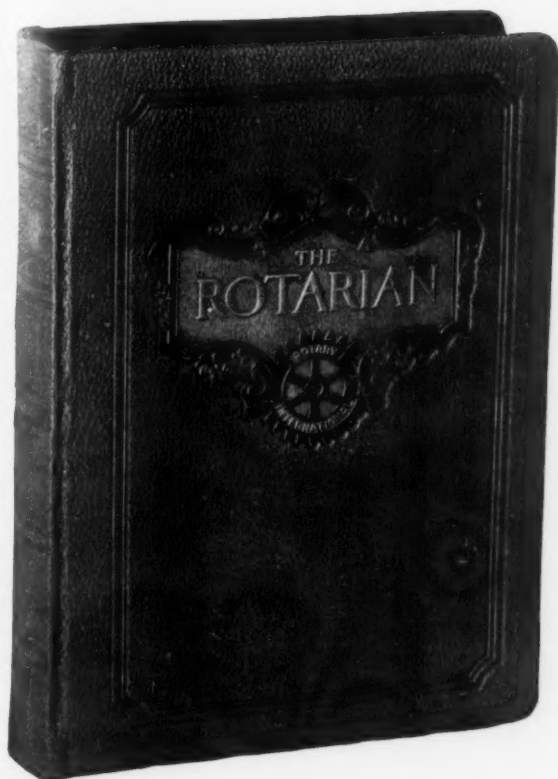
the delegates, "Rotary principles develop true friendship which is the greatest need of the world." In that one sentence there is material for a whole month's program of Rotary trying to find out the best way to create that friendship.

The newly elected president of Rotary said at Ostend: "We have attempted to 'keep Rotary Rotary' by stressing fundamentals in our programs of education. We have sought to 'Make Rotary Effective' by emphasizing community service and business methods. Let us continue this year and 'Take Rotary Seriously.'"

If this outline for a Rotary year's program has seemed to any of you to be taking things very seriously, at least you will admit that if it is so I have the spoken appeal of Rotary's international president as the text for anything I have suggested. I do not think I care to belong to an organization whether it is a church or a benevolent society or a club of any sort that is not aiming at something that is as big as its principles. I do not want to go to Rotary once a week to be amused, although I confess I quite often am amused at the little things we talk about and do when we might have an important share in putting an end to the world's greatest folly. For the world's greatest foolishness is war. It is a mark of the childishness of the human race. It is not worthy of educated and intelligent human beings to live in an atmosphere of hate and suspicion and international fear. If the Rotary clubs of the world with their membership of over 128,000 intelligent civilized human beings cannot do anything to put an end to this foolishness, then they had better go out of existence altogether. But I believe they can do an immense service to mankind if they will join hands in the forty nations to which they belong, and create a spirit that will in the end conquer the sword until nation shall make war against nation no more forever.



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# The World-Wide View of Rotary

(Continued from page 23)

ship, can be brought much nearer within the sphere of possibilities if men are agreed in the depths of their hearts as to the validity of those moral principles.

Rotary says that in its Sixth Object and that I take it is what the wording of the Sixth Object means: the furthering of world peace from a fellowship of business and professional men, united in the ideal of service, because they have got the power, or because they can possibly use the power, the integrating constructive power of a moral idea. There is the basis of a permanency in their fellowship. Now that is the answer which I would give. I do not know what the answer is that is given in fact by our fellow-Rotarians from North America, but that is the answer I would give to gentlemen like Mr. Mencken and Mr. Sinclair Lewis. I should like to say to Mr. Mencken apart from the fact that he is a very impertinent fellow, that the way in which he says things is entertaining without being polite—and it is possible to be both. I find great entertainment in Mr. Mencken's work, and I find great entertainment in Mr. Lewis's novels, except the last one, which rather disgusted me. But I would say to these fellows, "Where is the constructive, integrating idea which you are trying to present to the world, because I cannot find it?" I would say to them, "We have got our limitations, we have got our faults, we have made our mistakes, there are what you are pleased to say 'robots' in Rotary. All right, it seems to be comparative nonsense, compared with the great fact that Rotary is a movement which is trying to present to the world a constructive and integrating idea—and I cannot find in all your entertaining and clever and somewhat flippant works, a definite idea that you are trying to present to the world. At any rate, I cannot find anything constructive." And that is the answer I would give to them, but I do not suppose they would pay the slightest attention to it. That does not concern me either. In fact, there are some who think that we do them too much honor by paying too much attention to them.

Now, mark you finally, one more thing I want to say—this integrating cohesive message of Rotary, more than message—the force—the spirit, the cohesiveness and integration in Rotary is a *force* which is building and drawing toward unity. I mention that because I think it is the second main impression that this convention has made upon my

mind. That, of course, has been my idea about Rotary in its international relationship from the very beginning. I think it has been most wholesomely and desirably emphasized and reiterated, both by word and spectacle at this convention. We have heard Raymond Knoepfel, and I congratulate him on behalf of British Rotarians on his election to a place on the Board of Directors. Ray Knoepfel, I mention him in connection with his election for this reason, he has been one of those who have given enormous time and trouble in welcoming British Rotarians coming ashore in New York, and many of us have known him. He has many good qualities and you have observed them, and some of you knew about them before. His ability as a stage manager is well known, and he put on a very pleasing little show yesterday morning. As a neighbor from North America described it in his language, "It was a very dandy session," and the fact that it was a dandy session was due to the ability and to the large heart that lies behind that ability manifested by Ray Knoepfel. I was pleased to see that the report in the London "Daily Telegraph" thought it worth while to give a very vivid account of the little ceremony in the paper this morning. The reporter instanced it as a spectacular demonstration of the possible and actual international fellowship of Rotary.

NOW we have had it presented to us in all kinds of ways every morning of the week—this international viewpoint which has been put before us. It has been put before us in a way which has emphasized on the one side the unity of the fundamental integrating moral idea, and on the other side, the possible diversity of conditions of outlook, and of tradition, history and prospects. If but given the application of the fundamental ideas in the different nations that make up the great international and inter-nation—I only mention it because one has had evidence of it—the inter-nation that Rotary International can offer up, a method of imposing the same habits of thought upon people who have been brought up and educated for generations in various habits of thought, imposing the same uniform habits on them from above by authority, then it is futile, you can wash it out, it cannot be done. We use a word in common speech in English which is a most misleading word. We use the word "applied," and we say, "application of principles." We say we want more Christian principles, or more

Rotary principles applied to business life. It is a most misleading metaphor to use. You cannot do it—you cannot apply principles. You apply the color-wash of pink—I should say the paint of the color of pink—to these walls. You get a bucket and a brush and you apply it to a parlor, but you cannot get a bucket and a brush and apply principles to business methods. The only way to make things effective in life is by the inward spirit. If you put on the color, it must be the color right through. The same is true of the relationship. We are all out for a division of Rotary principles in the civic, social, professional life in all countries of the world. You cannot put it on, you cannot impose it by authority, you cannot issue mandates from London, the United States, or Zurich, and say you have got to have it. What we have got to do is to hold fast by the fundamental principles, as stated in our Objects, and with all the sympathy, consideration, and energy you have got to accomplish things through the man who knows. It is all very well to have sympathy with a man who comes from Tasmania, but if you do not know anything about Tasmania, your sympathy is wasted. You don't know how to use it. You can feel nice to him and say: "How are you, I hope you are well." But what do you know about Tasmania? Knowledge as well as sympathy is absolutely necessary for the propagation of this idea.

I will conclude with a simile. I want you to imagine three men looking over a gate into a field, we will say a field of corn. You would probably say prairie over in the States, but you don't look over a gate into a prairie. You see, they would be the sort of men you would probably find looking over a gate into a cornfield. One was a botanist, one a farmer, and one a poet. These three men were looking over the same gate into the same cornfield; they see presumably the same field of corn but they have three very different ways of appraising the value of the corn they see. The botanist has his notion,—he probably regards it as an elementary study, he has got somewhat further than the study of an ear of corn. The farmer is a good, practical man, the noble type of man some people admire. The farmer says: "That will fetch so much money—that will fetch so many dollars a bushel when we get it into Pittsburgh"—or wherever it is shipped. The poet, well, he is a

perfect fellow, of course. I mean to say, prices don't interest him, and as for botany, he thinks that is a fool study, and he finds it difficult to tell the farmer or the botanist what he is thinking about that field of corn, especially if the sun was setting over it—you know—"the sun was setting over the golden grain"—and all that, and by and by with some little trouble he will produce some poetry. Now all these three fellows were right, and they were all different, and if any one of them had told the other two that he was wrong, he would have shown himself to be a complete fool. The field of corn was the same; the eyes with which they saw were physically the same; the three men were three different types of men who viewed the same thing and had three different reactions to it. And they were all right. And not only were they all right, but if you are going to get the full value of that field of corn you have got to take them all into consideration.

You have got somehow to reckon; you have got to have the integrating idea to draw together the something which binds all those fellows, before you get a true appraisal of the true worth of that field of corn.

Now the different nations of the world are looking over the gate into the waving field of Rotary corn—this sounds American!—looking over the same gate at the same thing, and they are agreed, they have their basic agreement, but they have different reactions. And we in England cannot say to the men in France: "You are wrong." They may be wrong, they would be wrong if they got away from the fundamental. We have got to see that all of you have got to make your contribution, and to think that the whole is bigger than any one nation in it. The thing itself is an idea infinite. We cannot comprehend it. Even in a constitution, in any form of words, the thing itself is bigger than any mind can grasp, and it is with the different nations, the forty of them, that the full value of world-wide Rotary is coming to this fact; and nobody can be present at the Convention this week and go away without a new inspiring vision of the real possibilities that there are in this integrating cohesive idea to bring men, the men of all different countries, different races and different prides, into this separate unit, bringing them in spirit ever nearer to one another; and it is upon that rock, the moral idea, the fundamental integrating principle, that only a world fellowship of nations can ever be built.

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## AMONG OUR LETTERS

### Biggest Kick

This isn't "applesauce" but I just want to say that I take something like a dozen publications, and THE ROTARIAN gives me the "biggest kick" of them all. I just can't seem to wait for its monthly arrival.

ERNEST SMEDLEY.

Downington, Penn.

### "Wild Cheer"

I just want to get into the "parade" and tell you that I, too, am willing to "let out a wild cheer" for these last few numbers of our monthly magazine.

The improvement is so marked that I actually went, twice, and dug the July number out of the waste-paper box, where my wife throws my papers, magazines, handkerchiefs, and collars, in order to read the issue in full.

"This Business of Government" by Robert H. Richards, should be read by every man in Rotary. The last paragraph (page 9) deserves the serious thought of the officers of the entire body. We "stroke the head and pat the cheek" of so many other enterprises but, I think, neglect the most important of all, the governmental.

VIC SOWERS.

Mansfield, Ohio.

### Apology

In the July issue of THE ROTARIAN on page 13 there is an interesting picture. I am curious to know where you got that picture and the information, for I myself could not verify the dates, although it was my recollection that I sold it in 1902. It was a pleasant surprise to be mentioned in THE ROTARIAN, but I am sorry you did not say that I am an old Rotarian, too, and still an auto dealer.

GLEN W. BLAKE.

Santa Barbara, Calif.

The photograph appeared with the article "The Dawn of Motoring," and showed an early model motor-car, still in use in Colorado, first sold to a physician by Dealer Blake in 1903. THE ROTARIAN apologizes to Rotarian Blake for failure to mention that he is a member of the Rotary Club of Santa Barbara, Calif.—ED.

### Home for American Students

I have just had the pleasure of reading the article "The University City Where Internationalism Is Taught by Demonstration," by Arthur Melville, in the July issue of THE ROTARIAN.

As the chairman of a committee of Americans now engaged in raising a fund for an American dormitory at the Cite Universitaire, I should like to congratulate you upon the excellence of this article and to thank you for its publication. It represents a comprehensive and exact portrayal of the Cite Universitaire, its purposes, and possibilities.

In providing a home for the American students who are going to the University of Paris in increasing numbers each year we are dealing with a condition, not a theory. Our primary problem is this: our young men and women are there; what are we going to do to provide them with suitable living accommodations?

We cannot, however, lose sight of the fact that there are certain collateral advantages which will accrue to this country through adequate American participation in this international cooperative enterprise. At the Cite Universitaire students from the civilized nations of the world will meet in daily contact, in their work and at play. The possibilities for international understanding and good will in such a situation are both real and far reaching. The interest and the support of such an organization as Rotary which so excellently exemplifies the possibility of achieving sound international good will through education and contact are of the greatest encouragement and importance to us. I have just received notice from the University of Paris of the laying of the cornerstone of the British Dormitory on the 8th of July by the Prince of Wales. This adds another reason to the importance of our securing American representation at the Cite Universitaire.

HOMER GAGE.

American Committee, Cite Universitaire,  
Worcester, Mass.

### "Ladman's Corner"

I noticed in the May number of THE ROTARIAN and have read with much interest, the little story entitled "Ladman's Corner," by J. W. Frazer, of Mobile. I believe this is his second story with you. I know Dr. Frazer, and next to our own staff we like to see that of our friends in print. Dr. Frazer is a preacher of note and I hope you will find it convenient to publish more of his articles if submitted. This "Ladman's Corner" has a touch in it that is the essence of the Rotary Spirit. I enjoy THE ROTARIAN.

L. L. SHERTZER.

Tuskegee, Alabama.

### Never Fails to Read

As a Rotarian, I never fail to read your splendid publication and pass it along for others to enjoy.

Constructive, cooperative, and helpful service is the life blood of progress and the index that will help solve many difficult problems.

THE ROTARIAN and its friendly interest is a fundamental factor in stimulating the highest ideals in commercial relationship and good will between the manufacturer, the dealer, and the consumer at home and abroad, and we offer our congratulations.

C. A. CARLISLE.

South Bend, Indiana.

### Claims First Automobile

THE ROTARIAN for July contains an interesting article on page 12, entitled "The Dawn of Motoring." The experience, presumably, of Mr. Elwood Haynes and his wife, is told in a delightful manner.

Next to the illustration of Mr. Haynes is a statement in which occurs the following: "... Elwood Haynes, president of the company, who designed America's first mechanically successful automobile and built cars in 1893-4."

The first gasoline-driven car that successfully operated on the highways was built in Springfield, Massachusetts. This Chamber has given the matter a great deal of study and investigation, and as a result, has placed in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, over the automobile made by Mr. Charles E. Duryea of this city, a photostatic copy of the Springfield Union of November, 1893, which describes, in an interesting way, the trip this car made over the streets of Springfield. Copy is inclosed.

The earliest date, so far claimed for the car made by Mr. Haynes was July 4, 1894. Thus Springfield's car ante-dates his by about 9 months. Springfield is proud that it is the birthplace of the automobile and also that the first car in the world is now manufactured in this city.

BEN A. HAPGOOD.

General secretary,  
Chamber of Commerce,  
Springfield, Mass.

The following is the newspaper account, of November 10, 1893, inclosed in Rotarian Hapgood's letter.—ED.

### AN ELECTRIC CARRIAGE TRIED IN SPRINGFIELD

Residents in the vicinity of Florence Street flocked to the windows yesterday afternoon astonished to see gliding by in the roadway a common top carriage with no shafts and no horse attached. The vehicle is operated by gasoline and is the invention of Edwin Markham and J. F. Duryea. It has been previously described in "The Union" and the trial yesterday was simply to ascertain the practical value of a leather friction surface which has been substituted for the rubber one previously used. The vehicle, which was operated by Mr. Bemis, started from the corner of Hancock Avenue and Spruce Street and went up the avenue, up Hancock Street and started down Florence Street, working finely, but when about half-way down the latter street it stopped short, refusing to move. Investigation showed that the bearing had been worn smooth by the friction and a little water sprinkled upon it put it in running condition again. The rest of the trip was made down Florence and down Spruce Street, to the residence of the inventors. They hope to have the vehicle in good working condition soon.—Springfield "Morning Union," Nov. 10, 1893.



## Three meals a day, seven days a week!

**N**O EASY order, that. If any man thinks it is, let him try to plan just seven consecutive dinners without repeating a single item on any one menu. A woman must have considerable ingenuity to plan—and considerable executive ability to prepare—twenty-one meals a week.

IN recent years, many new dishes have graced the dining tables in our homes. Delicacies that were once the secrets of restaurant chefs are now prepared quickly and easily in our own kitchens.

AND advertisements have had much to do with adding to the variety of our national diet. A beautiful picture of a tempting dessert, with full directions for making it—another recipe for a luscious salad—a new use for an old familiar staple—in such ways do the advertisements continue to arouse the most jaded palate, and to save the perplexed housewife!

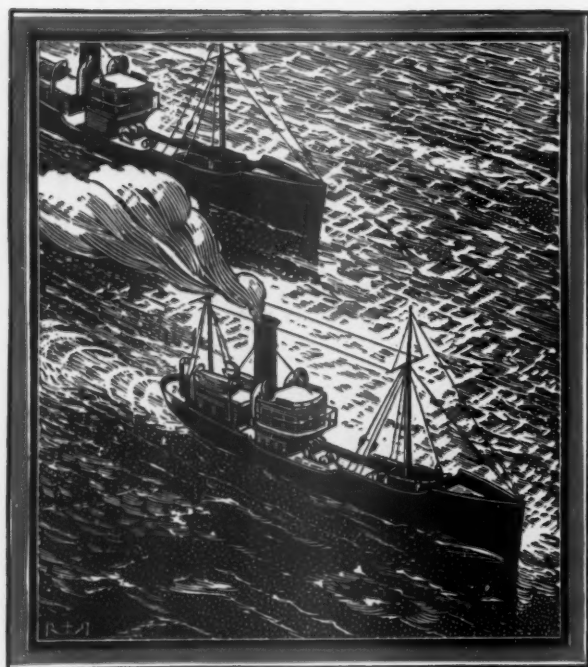
IT is well worth while to read and study the advertising pages. To all that pertains to the home, to all that pertains to every-day life, the advertisements contribute. Whether meals, motor-cars or music, let the advertisements help you make the choice. You will find them wise in counsel, trustworthy in service.



*Read the advertisements — they help you get  
the most out of life and save you time  
and trouble doing it*

# Get *Long Distance . . .*

## the boats are coming in



BUSINESS IS INCREASING its use of Long Distance. Many concerns do millions of dollars' worth of buying via the telephone lines. Important individual sales. Weekly calls to preferred lists of dealers or customers. Special long distance selling campaigns. And for stubborn collections.

Wherever the telephone is used, it saves the costly time of waiting. Decreases the expense of traveling. Smooths out tangles and delays. Cuts the red tape of

THE EXECUTIVES of a large New York fish company do not wait for their steam trawlers to come in from the fishing banks. While the boats are hundreds of miles at sea they are notified by wireless of the size and nature of the catch. With this information at hand, long distance telephone calls are made to big dealers throughout the eastern section of the United States. The cargo is sold before the boats reach the docks.

bickering. Increases business. Long distance calls get things done with less fuss and fewer dollars. They put order and good results into a business. One of the best things about Long Distance is, it will nearly always cost less than you think. What distant call would be helpful and profitable now? . . . *Number, please?*

## BELL LONG DISTANCE SERVICE



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